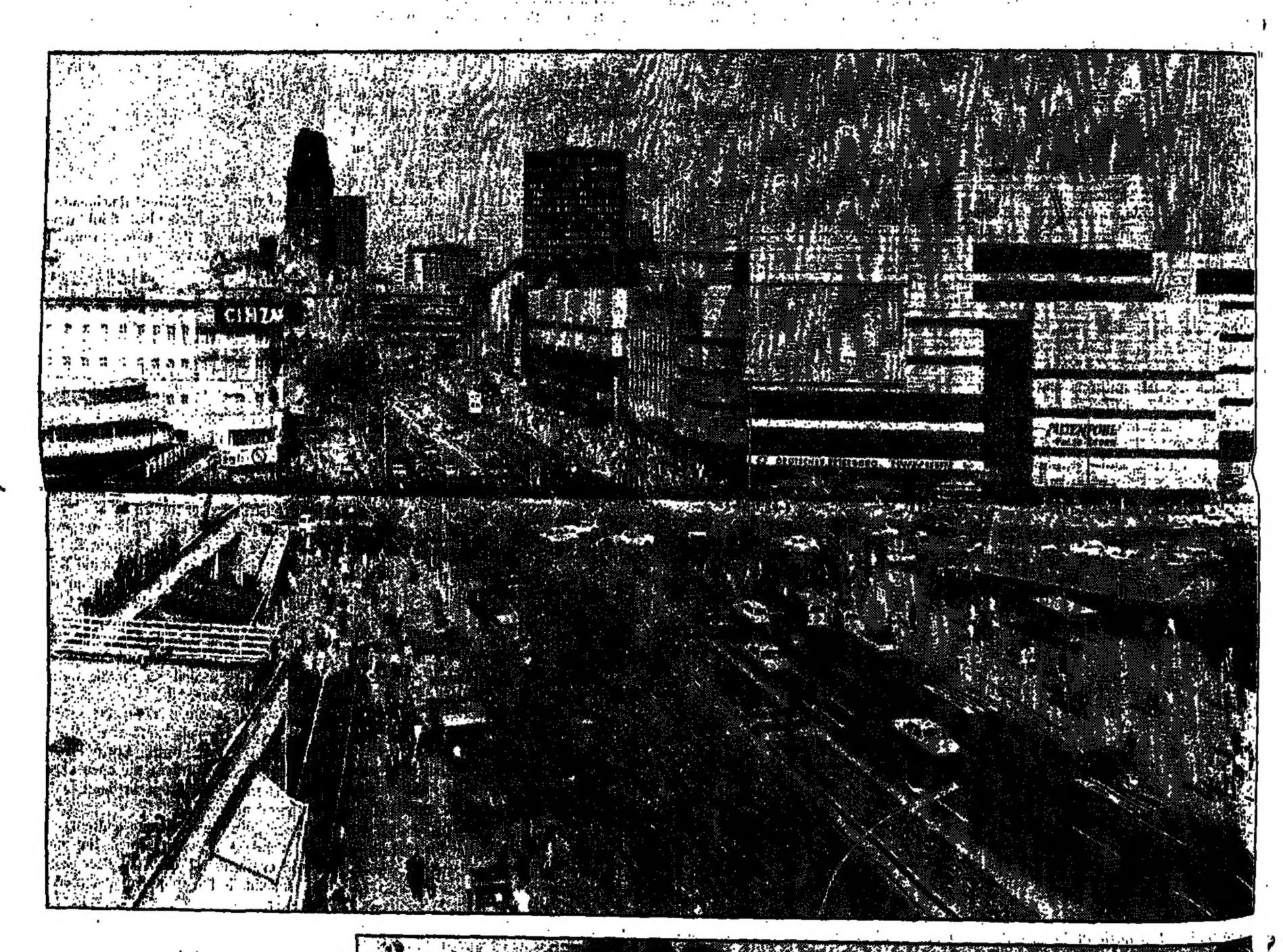
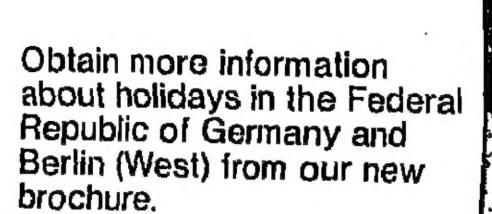
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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Humburg, 13 August 1978 Seventeenth Year - No. 852 - By air

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Bonn talks on new hijack sanctions

Frankfurier Rundschau

Tough international sanctions against countries that harbour hijackers have been discussed by experts from seven countries at a two-day conference in Bonn ending on 3 August.

The meeting follows a decision by the US, Canadian, Japanese, British, French, German and Italian leaders at the Bonn

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economic summit on 17 July to tal

The moves envisaged involved intractable legal problems in a number of the seven countries, the conference was told, but these were set aside for the time being.

The delegates kept to the brief given them by their heads of government and debated the procedural aspects of a civil aviation boycott on countries that refuse to try or hand over hijackers.

The first step would be a telephone, teleprinter or radio link between the seven countries to relay immediate details of hijackings anywhere in the world.

Bonn intends to set up a round-theclock hijacking desk at the Interior Ministry.

cott civil aviation to and from countries that neither extradite hijackers nor start legal proceedings against them.

A similar ban is proposed should a country fail to return a hijacked aircraft, but this has seldom happened and played only a minor role at the Bonn talks.

The threat of sanctions is aimed mainly at countries which grant hijackers asylum or set them free for alleged political reasons.

Uniformly tough sentences on hijackers were felt by the meeting to be indispensable if hijacking were to be combated successfully.



"There have been no terrorists attacks today in northern Greenland, Liechtenstein and the Galapagos Islands." (Cartoon: Haltzinger tz München)

In the Federal Republic of Germany hijackers are liable to sentences of heatween 12 months and life, which means the West German criminal code comes roughly in the middle of the seven countries for severity.

Conference recommendations now go to the seven governments.

The 17 July summit declaration on air piracy may not be binding but it carries substantial political weight, according to a Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The seven countries can be expected to embark on brisk diplomatic activity to canvass international support for the Bonn declaration. Volkmar Hoffmann

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1978)

Diplomatic network widening

Bremer Nachrichten

There are only seven countries in which Bonn has neither an embassy nor some other diplomatic arrangement.

The Federal Republic of Germany has diplomatic ties with 145 countries, but only 123 Ambassies. Outside Europe ambassadors frequently represent Bonn in two countries; one ambassador is even accredited to five.

Mongolia, for instance, is looked after by the embassy in Tokyo, Fiji and Tonga by the embassy in Wellington.

But the Foreign Ministry's annual report includes a map which shows that there are still large parts of the world where Bonn lacks cultural representation.

The seven countries with which Bonn has no diplomatic ties whatever are Albania, Angola, Cambodia, North Korea, Taiwan, Nauru and Bhutan.

The reason is most readily apparent in Angola's case. Bonn has recognised Angola but the Angolans refuse to believe that rockets tested at a site in neighbouring Zaire are a strictly commercial yen-

The company behind the rocket venture is a private one with head offices in Neu-Isenburg, near Frankfurt, but Angola suspects. Bonn of bankrolling the operation.

Rightly or wrongly, Angola feels threatened by the rocket launching pad in Zairo and holds Bonn to blame.

The Foreign Ministry is keen enough

Continued on page 2

Security Conference's scientific forum is to be held in Hamburg in February 1980, 130 scientists from the 35 CSCE countries agreed after more than live weeks of talks in Bonn.

Meetings of a scientific forum were first suggested to the European Security Conference in 1973 by Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

State secretary Peter Hermes of the Foreign Ministry said in his final address to the Bonn gathering that agreement to hold the forum's first meeting in Hamburg was further proof that cooperation as seen in the Helsinki accords was possible.

Science, medicine, the arts and social sciences will be reviewed at the two-week conference, with the emphasis on alternative energy and food production to cope with the population explosion.

Further items on the Hamburg agenda, it was decided in talks that continued up to shortly before the final report was published in Bonn, will be heart diseases, cancer and virus complaints, all

forum for Hamburg

of which have increased alarmingly in both East and West.

Environmental and town planning

Professor, Khokhloy of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the chief Soviet delegate, said he expected the Hamburg gathering to be a forum of the best

He said the preliminary talks in Bonn had been most successful and praised the cordial atmosphere and the organisation by the German hosts.

brains in international science.

Dr Peter Hermes referred to the role the Hamburg forum would play as "part of the CSCE process." The topics would interest a large number of scientists.

interest a large number of scientists.
On reason for the conference was to extend individual contacts and increase

information flow between both individual scientists and scientific institutions.

He was pleased that the preliminary gathering had chosen to hold the first meeting in the Federal Republic.

Dr Hermes expressed special gratitude

Dr Hermes expressed special gratitude to the Swedish delegation which, in concert with other non-aligned countries, had fostered agreement by submitting balanced compromise proposals,

tries, had fostered agreement by submitting balanced compromise proposals, The East bloc was reportedly in favour of a limited range of topics, whereas the West wanted as wide a range as possible.

Agreement was eventually reached on the basis of Basket Three of the Helsinki accords, which says that problems of common interest in scientific developments are to be discussed, along with the promotion of better contacts. dpa (Suddentsche Zeltung, 31 July 1978)

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Europarliament elections will boost European integration

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

irect elections to the European Parliament in Strasbourg are now to be held in the second week in June 1979, the EEC Council of Ministers has decid-

The elections can be expected to have effects in two main areas: on public opinion and on the Common Market's system of government.

Direct elections ought to mobilise support for European integration among the voters of the Nine, support which will be kept up by periodic election campaigns.

Campaign Issues will never be limited to specifically European policy measures concerning regional or industrial economic interests.

The central issue will always be whether the European Community should become a federal state with a consoli-dated system of government.

It is hard to predict the effect of campaigns of this kind. There will undoubtedly be fluctuations in support for integration, with differences from country to country.

There is no way of telling how powerful the referendum-like views of Common Market voters will prove. What can be said is that the EEC electorate has

Diplomatic net

Continued from page 1

to establish and maintain ties with everyone. At the end of 1975 there were only 119 embassies to today's 123.

Ambussadors all over the world are frequently accredited to more than one government. A number of ambassadors in Bonn are accredited elsewhere in Europe, so Gambia is not upset because Bonn's ambassador in Senegal looks after German interests in Bathurst, capital of Gambia.

The government of the Bahamas is similarly unperturbed that its German ambassador spends most of his time as Bonn's ambassador to Jamaica. Nearly 20 ambassadors have dual roles of this

Bonn is however poorly represented in the East bloc. In addition to the embassy in Washington, there are consulates-general in Scattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, New York, Houston, Atlanta and offices in New Orleans and Miami.

Yet in Russia, which is even larger long-overdue abolition of Turkish tariffs than the United States on the map, on imports from EEC countries. The Bonn is represented by the embassy in Common Market insists on it, while the Moscow and a lone consultate-general in Leningrad.

This under-representation in the East bloc is even more evident on the map of cultural representation abroad. The Goetho Institute has no representation whatever in the East bloc, where the GDR has successfully seen to it that this is how matters stay.

> Siegfried Michel (Bremer Nachrichten, 7 August 1978)

never before been able to speak on European integration as clearly as it can in direct elections to the European As-

Politically, this must surely count for something. The campaign and its results ought to encourage pro-Europeans in national parliaments to pursue more vigorous integration policies in the capital cities of the Nine. A high turn-out is therefore desirable.

Direct elections will certainly transform the Strasbourg Assembly. It seems reasonable to assume they will boost MPs' self-confidence, especially if there

The European Parliament will continue to be called an assembly (the name given it in the Treaty of Rome) but it parliamentary airs before long.

This trend would be further enhanced if leading national politicians were persuaded to stand. This need not entail a choice; membership of both national and European parliaments is permitted.

The most interesting question is how long it will be before a directly-elected European Parliament starts to make nolitical use of its existing rights, especially control over the Brussels budget, and to gain new ones.

A n EEC delegation has returned to

Brussels from several days of talks

with Turkish officials in Ankara con-

vinced that ties between the Common

Market and Turkey are on the brink of

Turkey, the delegation told the Nine,

New terms are then to be negotiated

A number of topics were discussed at

the Ankara talks, but the EEC and

Turkish delegates agreed on hardly any-

The main bone of contention is the

in a confidential report by the Turk-

that such a free rein on imports would

have catastrophic consequences for do-

Turkey already imports more than

two-thirds of its needs from abroad from

Ankara takes a dim view of the ban

on recruitment of workers from non-

crisis again,

to five years.

thing.

1963 treaty of association.

on a "completely new basis."

Turks reject the idea.

the European Community.

mestic industry,

True, there are obstacles to extra nowers for the European Parliament, and they are not merely the limited provisions of the Treaty of Rome.

The chief one is likely to be the political reservations stated by a number of EEC countries. Britain and France in particular, in framing their European Elections Bills.

The French government, for instance, was under pressure from the Gaullists. without whose backing legislation could not have been passed.

The price of Gaullist support was a preamble saying that any decision by a directly-elected European Parliament which did not accord with France's interpretation of the Treaty of Rome was both "de jure and de facto null and

In Britain the House of Commons decided that its sovereignty could in no way be curtailed by the European Parliament, and that without the approval of Westminster the British government was not entitled to agree to an extension of the European' Assembly's powers to the detriment of the legislative authority

These are undeniably barriers, but they are not necessarily insuperable. All they mean is that the battle for extra power for the European Parliament must be fought in national parliaments too.

Will "the European Assembly take up the fight? It would be surprising if it were not to, as existing constitutional provisions run counter to its interests.

stitutional law of their day and having to redress the balance in their favour. Parliaments have regularly succeeded

in amending constitutional provisions in the detriment of previous holders of power. They may have suffered setback but in the end they triumplied.

Everywhere parliaments have found for and won the rights that kings or mi vileged estates refused to grant.

So what matters is that direct elections will enable the European Assemble to gain a foothold in the doorway h constitutional developments.

Its initial demands are likely to be the ones listed in the Tindemans Report:

- The right to initiate legislation which would oblige the Council of Ministers to debate proposals backed by Strasbourg.

- An extension of the European Assembly's right to advise on all issues relating to the proposed European Union.

The European Assembly is naturally at loggerheads with the Common Mark et Commission in Brussels, its bid being to monitor the commission's acti-

Yet Strasbourg and Brussels, the European Parliament and the European Commission, will also be tacit allies inasmuch as both are committed to European integration.

In this role their joint adversary is the Council of Ministers. So it may be assumed that all new rights with which the European Commission is entrusted will automatically enhance the right of the European Parliament as its constitutional watchdog. And vice-versa. Günther Gillessen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zellung für Deutschland, 3 August 1978)

EEC-Turkey pact on crisis edge'

is keen to negotiate a full review of the EEC countries, especially that applied by reciprocal commitments listed in the Bonn. Since Turkey cannot provide an estimated three million unemployed with To help end the current controversy, jobs, the government is keen to regain free which is particularly acute, Turkey has access to EEC labour markets. suggested a freeze on all agreements and

protocols for a cooling-off period of four Turkey also wants to negotiate new preference terms for farm produce exported to the EEC to ensure treatment equal to that enjoyed by North African exporters.

> In recent years Turkish agricultural exports to the Common Market countries have declined substantially.

Ankara's arguments are somewhat i logical, in that Turkey wants advantages similar to those enjoyed by full members of the Common Market while relusing to make the slightest attempt to adapt economically itself.

These contradictions are due, for the ish Foreign Ministry, Ankara's case is most part, to serious differences of opinion within the Turkish government.

> Premier Bülent Ecevit, who discussed with the EEC's Roy Jenkins at the end of May the possibility of reactivating frozen relations, has been unable so far to bridge the gap:

> The strongest and most influential advocate of coolness towards the EEC

has been the state planning authority. whose senior officials are convinced that Turkey has yet to derive the slightest benefit from association with the Nine.

Turkey's state planners, some whom have left-wing views, are fully backed by industrial interests alarmed at the prospect of Turkey being deluged by imported goods.

What planners advocate is a five-yell moratorium on EEC commitments, and as long as such views are allowed in rein by the Turkish government there can be no prospect of a relaxation tension between Turkey and the Cast

(Die Welt, 4 August 1915)

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European constitutional histor has a long tradition of parliaments at **B** HOME AFFAIRS assemblies running counter to the con-

No. 852 - 13 August 1978

Opposition must forget polls and get down to policies

hancellor Helmut Schmidt's position Wis now stronger than ever, with his authority at home and abroad at its

The reasons are manifold, but one springs to mind first: the leading role Herr Schmidt played at the Bonn economic summit. The state visit by President Carter, during which the Chancellor also made a great impression, rounded off the picture the world has of the German head of government.

The Bonn Opposition can only look on helplessly. Yet it has nothing to blame itself for - it has made no errors or omissions which contribute to Schmidt's summer glory.

The Opposition is completely without power over international conferences and state visits. This is quite independent of personalities. The American President was attentive to Opposition leader Helmut Kohl in Bonn, but this was no more ithan attention to the rules of democracy and politeness. The leader of the Opposition was not at the economic summit — he could not be present. Woe to him who does not govern.

This does not, however, prevent Kohl being criticised by his party. Yet the CDU ought not now to waste its energy in doubts and criticism of its leader. Schmidt had the wind of world politics

A annheim political scientist Profes-

IV- sor Kudolf Wildemann said re-

cently that the Free Democrats were in

danger not only in certain Länder but

and SPD by the inroads of various en-

vironmental groups, but was increasingly

losing voters, mainly to the SPD but

also to the CDU-CSU. Wildemann

backed up these assertions with the re-

sults of a poll he has carried out, but

The mood of the Free Democrats in

Bonn is slowly improving after the

shock of the defeats in the Land elec-

tions on 4 June. The strange whisper-

ings about the position of party leader-

Genscher have stopped and the party-

has forced through most of its view in

Cabinet decisions on measures to boost

After its successful tax offensive, the

Bonn FDP leadership hopes that specu-

lation that it is planning to change its

coalition partner in Bonn or replace its

The speculation about a possible

CDU-PDP coalition is based in part on

Graf Lambsdorff's meeting in the Wa-

tergate Hotel in Washington with CDU

leader Helmut Kohl, and on a letter he

wrote to Helmut Schmidt demanding

"increased! financial impulses at the

beginning of 1979 of ten to 15 billion

Various versions which spoke of a

"gentleman's agreement" between

Lambsdorff and Kohl caused some con-

cern, but Schmidt had himself asked for

the letter from his Minister of Economic

Affairs, even though he seemed annoyed

when he received it. The letter summa-

rised the ideas of the Bonn Ministry of

Economic: Affairs and of la seven-man

FDP tax committee on which Lambs-

dorff and Genscher together managed to

overrule, the proposals of FDP MPs Frau

Funcke and Frau Matthäus:

deutschemarks."

present leader will stop.

The FDP was less hurt than the CDU

throughout the country.

the Bonn FDP is sceptical.

the economy.

in his sails this summer, and no other leader of the Opposition could have done any better than Kohl.

In the democratic struggle for power all does not depend on personalities. Much depends on the wind, on currents and movements which suddenly start and as suddenly stop. No science has been able to find out where they come from and what laws they obey - if any.

Let us look back, Adenauer's authority was due to his perception and his strength of will, but they were as strong as ever when the people of this country suddenly decided they had had enough of him. What caused the sudden

The majority of the voters were happy to confirm Erhard in office as Chancellor in 1965: Only a year later the majority were glad to see him go. The man had acquired new weaknesses in this year, and his old ones were already

Or let us take Brandt, the unsuccessful and colourless SPD candidate for the chancellorship in 1961 and 1965, who, even after three years as Minister of Foreign Affairs, did not exactly set the electorate alight in 1969. How can we explain the fact that he led his party to triumph in 1972? And how do we explain that a year-and-a-half later, when

he fell over the Guillaume affair, this merely seemed to be the execution of the people's judgement on him?

These inexpicable and obviously elemental changes will certainly occur in future. The Opposition, whose scope for misfortune is less than that of the government because a party cannot fall much lower than losing power, has more to hope from such changes than the

But of course the question is whether its slow rise since 1974 is going to continue or come to an end (and perhaps has already reached its end).

In this connection the Opposition should not be alarmed by recent polls, whose small value as indicators is evident. The Bonn Opposition would be well advised to ignore them.

As recent years have shown, it is is danger of becoming spellbound by polls from the highest to the lowest levels. Then there is the point valid for all

narties: the more time they spend interpreting polls, the less time they have for

The Opposition has quite enough to do as it is. It has to deal with the Filbinger affair, to decide who is to be its main spokesman on economic affairs and give him the opportunity to be recognised as such by the public.

His main task would be to help the Opposition work out economic, financial and social policies which are not always in conflict. It must also find a new direction in the less dramatic area of justice, to prevent it from repeating the error of voting for a monstrosity such as the divorce law.

These are merely the most urgent and by no means the only tasks. This is where the main work needs to be done.

Coalition or non-coalition policies, often referred to as strategy, though important, must take second place. What should this policy be?:

Hoping and waiting for the FDP would seem to be out of the question. The union is concentrating its energy on winning an absolute majority, but this does not seem to be immediately attainable. To wait for the environmentalists to finish off the FDP and thereby give the Opposition an absolute majority is no strategy and no policy.

Strauss once seemed to be out on a limb with his proposals that the CDU and CSU should fight separately. Strangely, Kohl now seems to have no objection i principle to this course. The signs are that the union will fling itself into the dangerous adventure of separation at the end of this year or the beginning of Johann Georg Reissmüller

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 2 August 1978)

Free Democrats fight off leader change speculation

When Lambsdorff, in a recent radio interview, evaded questions on the FDP's tax policy, this was interpreted as a planned retreat after being out on a limb, although he was merely observing Cabinet discipline, as he confirmed in a later television interview.

Here Lambsdorff said Genscher's position as leader was undisputed and there were some who interpreted this as a particularly subtle form of undermining Genscher's position. Lambsdorff complained that "one really does not know how one should reply to such questions to avoid being misunderstood," and the second second

On the other hand, Lambsdorff sped

A COMPANY OF LINE AND SHOOL IN

up the resignation of former Free Democrat Minister of the Interior Maihofer, refused Schmidt's offer of the post of Minister of the Interior and criticised Genscher in the FDP parliamenitary party and the national executive.

When the FDP failed to get into the Land parliaments in Lower Saxony and Hamburg, former FDP national treasurer Rubin and former Düsseldorf Minister lof the Interior Weyer said the party needed stronger leadership and Genscher as Minister of Foreign Affairs did not have the time to provide it.

A recent example of Genscher's timetable: on Monday, he spent the day in Brussels, returning to Bonn in the even bloliday recovering from an atack of ing to chair a meeting of the FDP executive. Around midnight, he was in

discussion with Chancellor Schmidt. On Tuesday, he was at a meeting of the European Economic Community in Brussels. On Wednesday, the FDP executive met and then the Cabinet convened from nine in the morning until mid-

On Thursday, Genscher left the party headquarters at 6am and flew to New York. On Friday morning he was back, in time for final discussions with Chancellor Schmidt on the budget and tax package to boost the economy. Despite this tremendous workload

Genscher clearly feels well. One of his close associates, with him for nine years, says Genscher is fitter now than before his illness. In 1977 Genscher went down with serious circulatory trouble after a long bout of flu. He resumed work in January of this year, having lost over 30th: I that general a too to have

Genscher 'remains a highly popula figure. Various polls put him right behind Chancellor Schmidt and ahead of Opposition leaders Kohl and Strauss the popularity ratings. And those who compare the time Genscher spends party headquarters with that spent by his predecessor Scheel will find there are no causes for complaint about Genscher's hours.

What the FDP lacks is someone like Brandt (SPD) or Kohl (CDU) with no government office who can travel around the provinces mobilising party. workers and supporters. In the FDP these functions are performed by parliamentary party leader Mischnick (now on " asthma at the end of May), Frau Funcke or Herr Ronneburger from Kiel.

Of the four TDP Mem ters in Bonn, Genscher and Erti have the bet personal relationship. Genscher finds it easier to get on with Lambsdorff than with his predecessor Friderichs, whom Lambsdorff succeeded as Minister of Economic Affairs nine months ago and whose memory he has almost effaced. Genseher gets on well with Maihofer's successor, Baum, who has only been in office for seven weeks.

Genscher himself appointed left-winger Baum secretary of state in the Bonn Ministry of the Interior nine years ago.

None of these people is in a position to oust Genscher at the moment. His second re-election as party chairman was planned for last month, but postponed because it was too conspicuously close to the Hamburg and Lower Saxony elections. The new date is November 13 at the party national conference in Mainz. Nothing can be done about the fact that there will have been Land elections in Hesse and Bayaria in the previous

In Hesse the Free Democrats have 7.4 per cent of the vote and in Bayaria, only, 2.5. Things are tight enough already and could become even tighter, which is why every wrangle between the environmen. tal groups suits the FDP down to the ground. And when the Hesse FDP hesir tated over continuing the coalition with the SPD in Wiesbaden, Genscher gave a prod from Bonn, and it men again, then

Several polls give the FDP eight per cent of the votes at the moment. Party headquarters in Bonn reckon, probably more accurately, that the party would get six to seven per cent throughout the country. The latst issue of the FDP magazine Liberal agrees with Professor Wildemann. It says: "The party is obviously, seriously, threatened; at the moment. Its very existence is in danger." sizor deniuge unclisien Rudolf Strauch la

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 July 1978)

SOCIETY

Human Rights Society under fire from angry members

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The executive members of the Ger-A man Human Rights Society, which informs the public of the problems of people persecuted for their political beliefs, are themselves under attack - not from the authorities, but by their own members.

Berlin members have accused the executive in Frankfurt of working shoddily and ruling dictatorially. The most serious accusation is that new chalrman Nitsche has a "murky past" in which the GDR State Security Service plays a part.

Nitsche, expelled from the GDR at the end of last year and treated as a dissident when he arrived in the Federal Republic, took over the leadership of the Human Rights Society in February, replacing long-serving chairman Cornelia Gerstenmaier. He denies members' accusations but he is not prepared to take legal action, saying that to do so would he increase the effectiveness of the

The society has won more and more members. At the end of 1975 it had was 524, a year later 800 and today it has more than 1.300. It has never lacked enemics. GDR commentaries describe it not only as hostile to detente, but as a spy organisation in the pay of foreign

This propaganda is intended to deter GDR: citizens from seeking its holp. Those who do so can now be accused of

attempting to copperate with a foreign spy organisation.

There has also been hostile activity against the society in Frankfurt, Towards the end of last year fake letters a fake constitution and payment cards with false account numbers were circulated, and it was implied that the society would in future concentrate on "violations of human rights in the Federal Republic of Germany" - a subtle de-

Now there are inner wrangles, which have certainly not been lessened Cornelia Gerstenmaier's decision to give up the chairmanship and only be an honorary chairman in future. The main differences are about whether material should be meticulously gathered on particular cases, or whether the society should concentrate on the many cries for help from the GDR, even if not able to prove that these are complaints about violations of human rights in the strict

There are wide differences of opinion on the extent to which the society. which claims to be financed from donations and contributions, should work with the Ministry of Intra-German Af-

Some say they do not want to become a mere free auxiliary organisation of the authorities and that material should therefore be passed on only in the most urgent cases, for example, when a person who, has requested help is arrested in

Others argue, that it is only possible to help people who write to them if the authorities are brought in. If the society merely allows facts brought to its attention to gather dust in files, then it is effectively working in the interests of the

The latest move is the resignation of four members of the Berlin working group. Last year Kobelt, the director of the group, resigned. The Berlin statements talk of mass resignations, something the Frankfurt headquarters describes as nonsense.

It is impossible to prove or disprove the accusation that Nitsche "denounced" a family in the GDR to the State Security Service. As only the State Securit Service knows the truth and is unlikely to reveal it, Nitsche is in the invidious position of an accused who can only hope that his words and not those of his accusers will be believed.

In her letter of resignation, one Berlin member asks how it can be explained that "dissident" Nitsche was a member of the GDR Socialist Unity Party (SED) for 30 years and was party secretary at

the economics faculty at Rodewited which is affiliated to East Berlin Humboldt University.

Nitsche replied that when the part offers a teacher who has been in trouble with it a party post, the teacher con hardly refuse. It was wrong to say he had been a member of the SED since if was founded in 1946. He had only been party secretary, for two years, from low until his resignation in 1976.

> Nitsche said inaccuracies of this kind showed how unfounded the accusation against him were. He countered h asking what interest a woman from Berlin, who came to West Berlin from the GDR illegally only a year ago, could have in blackening the reputation of the chairman of the Human Rights Society

> Nitsche's name became known in it West when he addressed an appeal to President Carter in March 1977. Nitsche was then arrested and, after five months imprisonment in which no sentence was passed, he was deported to West Berlin

> Nitsche says his inner opposition to the SED began in 1967, when he protested at incompetent officials expressing opinions on his work. He was immediately brought back from the GDR Culture Institute in Cairo where he was working and transferred to a post as lee. turer in Hungary.

In 1971 Nitsche, a German literature specialist and former professor at the Humboldt University, was made director of the Rodewisch working group of Marxism-Leninism. There he was fored to work intensively on Marxist-Leninit theory and this was where he found k could not accept the basic principles of Bernhard Heimrich the ideology.

(Frankfurter Allgemoine Zeitu) für Deutschland, 29 July 1979

THE ECONOMY

No: 852 - 13 August 1978



The fight against the world recession in the Federal Republic of Germany has begun, following the measures adopted by the Bonn government after three days of discussion: an increase in the budget for 1979 and a special programme to boost the economy.

These moves can be seen as the last act for the time being in the economic play which, began with the meeting o the European Council in Bremen continued at the Bonn world economic summit, and, ended with the announcement of the new measures, in Bonn,

All three acts are an attempt to forge weapons against the world economic crisis, which began with inflationary fever after the oll crisis late in 1973 and has paralysed the world economy ever since.

Despite the summit conferences at Rambouillet in 1975, San Juan in Porto Rico in 1976 and London in 1977, there are still too many unemployed in the world and economic growth is still too low. Many countries attempted to alleviate their plight by blocking imports from neighbouring countries.

At Bremen a brave attempt was made to end the currency confusion in Europe. Of the world's three economic giants — the USA, Japan and Europe — Europe is at a particular disadvantage. It does not have one currency but a total of 14, seven in the European Economic Community alone.

This currency diversity acted as a brake on growth. If a reasonable and stable European currency system could be worked out on the basis of the Bremen plan, 1979 could see the beginning of a new phase of currency policy which could lead to more growth.

At Bonn the major industrial nations agreed to harmonise their economic policies to combating unemployment, lack of growth and the tendency towards protectionism. All of them made declarations of intent at the summit.

The decisive give-and take was be-tween the Germans and the Americans. Carter made proposals to save energy in the USA. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. then committed himself to this country's part of the deal. By the end of August Bonn promised proposals to increase demand and stimulate economic growth. These measures will cost the state up to one per cent of the grossnational product, up to DM13 billions.....

This promise has now been kept by the Bonn Cabinet, Apart: from preventing a trade and currency wan the summit strengthened the heads of government, who have to submit their propsals to coalition partners and national parliaments in the state was it as admirable to

It is evident that the Free Democrats have liad a decisive influence on the shape of Bonn's new economic package. There were differences from the start as to how to spend this extra DM13 billion.

Minister, of Finance mMatthöfer

wanted to use most of it for state investments and to encourage private innovation. Minister of Economic Affairs Graf Lambsdorff wanted most of the money to be used to reduce taxes. Graf Lambsdorff got his way. The larger coalition partner has for the most part met the wishes of the smaller one.

If the draft laws on the new economic plan are passed by the Bundestag and the Bundesrat this will mean less tax to pay: single taxpayers earning DM48,000 a year and less and married couples earning up to DM96,000 will benefit in 1979, as will employers now paying a wage sum tax independent of profits which is an obstacle to taking on new employees. The trade tax load will be lighter from 1980 onwards, too.

'It is natural enough to be pleased about the tax cuts, but the question remains whether the combination of these elements in the government programme is going to increase growth and cut unemployment.

Scepticism is appropriate in the face of the nine booster programmes of the part. (An exception here is the extended maternity holiday, a social component in the package). None of the previous programmes helped or employment would be far better than it is now. Why did

they fail? In Karl Schiller's day as soon as the state pumped money into the economy, the outlook became more ontimistic and things improved.

The reason why this does not work today is that the structure of our-economy has changed radically in a number of vital places.

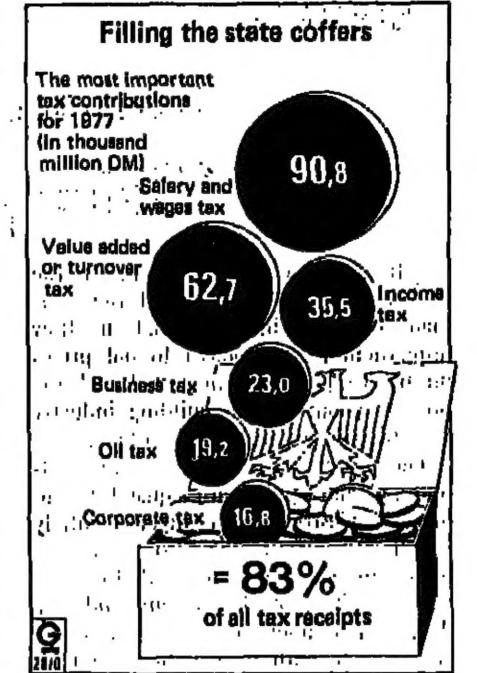
The same amount of money pumped now no longer has the same effect because there are now innumerable brakes on growth. For one, the population i decreasing. The number of births has halved in ten years and this has important consequences for the entire economy, the labour market and the social insurance funds.

The trend towards the welfare state. has meant that a wage increase of 100 deutschemarks, ... costs . the employer DM160 and the worker only gets, DM60 of this in his wage packet.

Many markets for industrial goods are stiturated. The distribution of income in favour of wage carriers (and the resultant drop in profits) and of public spending has increased. Technological progress has slowed down. The protection of the environment- has become more expen-

World economic influences are also mostly negative: the dollar shock, the various trade restrictions, competition from developing countries. Then there is the tax system which is a disincentive.

This is where the new government programme begins. A correction of our tax system which increases incentives for initiative and work and improves the chances of growth is a step in the right



tax from 1 July 1979 does not counteract this beneficial effect. The shift of burden from income tax, which cats away more of your salary the more you earn, to value added tax in which there is no such progression, is not a disincentive to hard work and initiative.

These structural attempts to remove impediments to growth mark the beginning of a new direction in economic policy. Mere injections of money no longer help. Confidence is more important than money, and it is easier to create confidence by reducing tax than by state investment.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 July 1978)

a group of computer engineers, A shocked at the public's ignorance of potential abuses of computer-stored data, has founded the German Association for Data Protection, with headquarters in Rochusstrasse, Bonn, They will exchange and provide in-

formation among themselves and help people with complaints, consulting a lawyer if necessary. Experts in the field take the association very seriously. Professor Bull, the first Bonn Commissioner for Data Protection, has welcomed the members as allies. The association's purpose is to shake

the public out of its indifference to the amount of information about them stored and passed on. It wants to ensure that the Bonn Act on protection against the abuse of computerised data and similar laws in Hesse and the Rhineland Palatinate do not remain paper tigers.

The association is not solely concerned with so-called sensitive data on personal matters (the new registration is to contain details of everyone's personal medical history).

It also wants to make sure that people's addresses should not be readily available; there are people out to make profits out of addresses, and the association points out that people who do not want unsolicited mail (mainly advertising) coming through their letterboxes can write to the Bundespost Advertising Department in Frankfurt, the Vehicle Registration office in Flensburg and the Association of Address Publishers in Oberursel and tell them not to pass on their addresses.

Many private individuals simply do not know enough about the possibilities of protecting themselves against invasions of privacy,

At the first meeting of the associa- bers wanted to know what details the

abolition of fees.

personnel information and supervision systems and the "flow of data" in the administration of justice.

All is far from well in the credit sphere when it comes to data protection. Bull is sceptical about a special data protection. Act here. If an incorrect item is stored and then passed to the banks it could have very unpleasant conse quences for the customer, who may unjustly labelled a poor credit risk.

.. The association quotes the case of a man caught travelling on public transport without a ticket. His name was stored for years in a data bank and in all this time he was treated as credit riskered though he was above suspicion. .

Another example of the danger of the correct information being stored and passed on electronically: two insumer agents were unable to understand, while despite many applications, they could not, find jobs. The reason: their arm ployer had passed on incorrect information to central offices of the insurance industry and the building societies

Citizens are not the only ones will far too little interest in the information on them. Public bodies do, not take enough care with the details they haw about citizens. Address firms, banks and information companies can find of marital status, birth dates and academit qualifications from the local council without much difficulty and the market of the

A Hesse local council once passed to paper containing uncoded personal de tails from the local register to a kinder garten for the children to use in paint ing lessons. Thus many a citizen was able to read information on the backet children's drawings which was inputed his business (Frankfürter Allgemeine Zelfün für Deutschland, 29 July 1918)

ven today, many people believe the Lastate is generously doling out gifts when it makes tax reductions. This thinking in the categories of the authoritarian state is widespread, and not only among politicians.

Politicians often tend to forget that their decisions were responsible for, or at least contributed to, the original increase of the tax load. That a situation can then arise in which tax reductions are inevitable is not a sign of political cleverness, even though often presented this way. These critical observations ought to be borne in mind when we make a political - as opposed to an economic - assessment of the recent Cabinet decisions.

The first point to be made is that Cabinet proposals have for some time now, tended to look different when they emerge from the legislative procedures. The government's thin majority means, that even small groups have enough in-

fluence to force changes in legislation.

Besides, the Opposition majority is the Bundesrat means it too has a powerful influence on the final shape of legislation, Helmut Kohl and Franz Josef Strauss, the leaders of the CDU and CSU, were invisibly present at the Cabinet meetings, although they will only be physically present in a few months time, when the decisive phase begins.

The SPD-FDP coalition had to make, decisions which would be popular und therefore could not be reversed, but at worst complemented, by the Opposition. The proposal to reform wage and income tax by the beginning of next year

certainly meets these requirements. Kohland. Strauss cannot criticise the quality; of, government: proposals :here; the most they can do is to criticiss quantity. The same applies to the tax reliefs for

What the tax cuts tell about politics

industry. The question of how great they will be and when they will come into effect has still to be worked out, but the basic direction is clear from the Cabinet decisions. The final form these reliefs take need not be a cause of dispute within the Social Democratic parliamentary

Helmut Schmidt avoided the problem of tensions within the coalition with double trick. He did not choose among Minister of Economic Affairs Lambsdorff, Finance Minister Matthofer or Research Minister Hauff' - instead he opted for all directions by combining the programmes of each side and increasing

The fact that the programme is to be spread over two years was a technical and tactical relief. The Social Democrats cannot complain; an income tax reform benefits a large part of their clientele and they do not need to abandon their demands for more investment and more financial aid for research. The extension, of paid leave for mothers was a Social Democrat demand. Both sides wanted increases in family allowances.

- Graf: Lambsdorff, who in this case! (at least in the eyes of the public) has usurped party chairman Genscher's leadership, can with justification talk of the complete success of the FDP. The Minister of Economic Affairs got his way oven the Finance Minister over the increase of value added tax and when this

should start. The FDP needed this success to restore its self-confidence, shattered by recent crises.

The Land elections in Hesse and Bavaria are just around the corner and the Chancellor knows that he must allow his coalition partner scope if he is to hold the coalition together. According to the latest polls, the FDP is in danger of failing to take the 5 per cent hurdle in Hesse as well as Bavaria.

The Cabinet decisions on tax have formally resulted from economic necessity. They are officially described as the keeping of the German promise at the recent Bonn economic summit, but they are essentially instruments of coalition policy. The purpose is to colour the rather pale image of the government (Helmut Schmidt excluded) to give the FDP a new profile without harming the SPD, and to combine the tactically op. nortune with the electorally acceptable.

In these circumstances, which he certainly foresaw, FDP chairman Genscher, cannot have found it difficult to assure, Schmidt that in the now, unlikely event of a CDU victory in Hesse (which would give the Opposition a two-thirds majority in the Bundesrat), he would continue the Bonn coalition with the SPD, it registed beam an appropriate

. There is no real security for the continuation of this coalition. Defeats: make one sensitive. Even FDP Land' chairman Helga Schuellardt, the spokeswoman of the FDR left wing, said seven. weeks after her party's disastrous defeate in the Hamburge Landinelection: "In future we cannot accept that the coalition must survive at all costs and the party imust play second fiddle." These: words can be interpreted in many ways. sam Albirt odly to north Hans Reiser de-

(Suddeutsche Zeltung, 28 July 1978);

Computer engineers combine to warn on data abuse

tion's scientific advisory body, the Bonn Commissioner for Data Protection spoke of an amendment to the Bonn Act. He wants to get rid of the fee charged for providing details of stored information. In industry this can often cost DM20

The association has had some even more unpleasant experiences with the income tax offices. Two executive mem-

local tax office had on them. The tax office replied that it was probably not obliged to reveal the information, and that if it did so it could require a fee of up to DM500 - a vivid illustration of the importance of Bull's demand for the

Data, protection Commissioner Bull said

the main tasks for the future were to keep a critical eye on medical data banks,

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Bundesbank warns builders: 'Raise prices and boom ends'

Imar Emnringer, president of the Bundesbank, has warned the German building industry that if they implement their proposal to put prices up by 15 per cent, they will end the present boom in the building industry, for which they have waited so long.

The warnings to builders are wellfounded and apply with equal force to other industries. Emminger's timely prophecy applies to the whole economy, more strongly bound up with the success or failure of the building industry than ever. Builders, the construction industry and others depending on it. are those most favoured and most affected by Helmut Schmidt's new economic policies.

A large part of the DM14 billion programme to boost the economy will lead to a direct increase in demand in the huilding industry. One should not become fixated on the sum. It contains taxconcessions and tax reliefs which multiply as soon as the citizen gives commissions, so that he can profit from the

The same applies even more strongly to the DM4.8 billion energy-saving programme. The building industry will carry out the insulation and install the new heating systems envisaged in this fiveyear plan. And here the rule applies that every deutschemark in direct subsidies and tax concessions leads to four deutschmarks of investment.

- The two programmes together amount to DM20 billion, but they could stimulate investment worth several times that in the building industry alone.

Building contractors always complain that they are the first hit by economic recession. They benefit most when the state wants to get the economy going, but as soon as the policy begins to bear fruit the state puts the brakes on. Thereis a danger that this could happen in this case.

It is possible that it has already happened to the two government programmes, with the important difference that it is no longer a case of cyclic developments. The more growth has slowed down in the western industrial societies and the more moderate growth rates have become, the less spectacular cyclic developments have been.

This is an almost self-evident assertion. Ever since 1973 economic experts have been saying that the low point of the recession has been reached and things can only start looking up. While everyone was still talking about a crisis, the world economy had entered a basically new phase.

It developed moderately, but regularly. The constant talk of crisis and of the upswing to follow prevented people from grasping this fact.

This cloes not mean that the Bonn government's proposal to boost the econonly is a waste of time. It is an attempt to get us out of a few point in the economic cycle. This is a misinterpretation, but nonetheless the measures are a step in the right direction; it will release demand pent up for some time for non-economic reasons.

The effect of this release of demandcan be tremendous and may look as if a powerful upward cycle has started. Those who do not believe this can observe a similar phenomenon in the highly important motor car industry.

The industry was a victim of the oil crisis in 1973. Just as the boom in the industrial countries was giving way to a phase of steady and normal development, the whole promising process was interrupted by the oil crisis.

The car industry depended on people buying new cars every two or three years. Now they were reluctant to buy. A motor car, thanks to rust and the high standards set by the Ministry of Transport tests, cannot last forever. The longer the owner postponed buying a new car, the more urgent the need became. Every year in which the purchase was postponed increased purchasing potential by an almost mathematically predictable

Then as soon as doubts about the future were calmed and petrol prices stabilised the biggest wave of car buying Europe has ever experienced began. The dam had burst but it did not lead to new customers buying of motor vehicles as would have happened in a normal trade cycle; it merely made up for what had been put off.

The same is going to happen in the building industry and this is why Helmut Schmidt's economic policies here are sure of success. Here, too, potential house buyers held back after the 1973 oil crisis, a caution caused by the extremely high mortgage rates insisted on by the Bundesbank. The potential house---- owner had no desire and no money to build a house.

A large number of building companies want under, others saved themselves by planned; but drastic lay-offs, and a large number of building workers moved into other industries which guaranteed regular work.

The severely reduced building industry managed to keep going, hoping to make up for the years of slump all at once. This is an understandable reaction, but politically wrong. The patience of the industry was further tried by people's reluctance" to build despite the more favourable credit conditions since 1976.

In the last phase of this period of waiting a powerful swell built up. Then the following occurred in rapid succession: many of the flats built built at the beginning of the 1970s were sold at give-away prices; the mortage rates in the middle of the year were more favourable than at any time since the war; the state pumped money into the building

All this came suddenly upon a serverely reduced industry, which soon reached the limits of its capacities in technical facilities and skilled building workers. The building boom bomb exploded but it was powder gathering for some time and not new demand as in the case of a normal boom.

This is the situation in which, as said above, an important economic success can be achieved even though the measures are based on false assumptions. This success can be both short-lived and superficial, as price developments may rapidly prove.

The other measures in the government's programme amount to a slight

redistribution of burdens, a gentle adaption of the tax systems to the change circumstances.

The tax reform, the increase in the decision is make 60 the retirement age are all is asonable in the circumstances. It is hardly surprising that the coalition agrees on them.

The Opposition's criticism should no be dismissed, even if for reasons different from those of the majority of it members. The Opposition wants to see smooth transition between proportion and progressive tax and wants the br system to be more just to families, en if this favours those with high income more than those with low.

Above all, the Opposition want h see medium-sized businesses, on which much in our economic structrue w. depend in the next few years, freed from tax impediments which restrict more ment and flexibility.

The CDU/CSU are justly critical of the trade tax which flows into the colfers of the local councils. The capital gains tax penalises by a second form of income tax the 'profit-striving' of bus. nesses which the state is trying to encourage; the wage sum tax penalises la bour-intensive branches; the trade capital tax penalises those who want to enlarge their companies by taking up cred-

To sum up: basically these programmes have done no more than absolutely necessary and, as for the economy stands and falls this time with the building industry. The whole thing could, however, rapidly get out of control. On the one hand, the state has t watch the limits of its additional ir debtedness. On the other, the Bundeshri will put a damper on any boom,: havever fine, as soon as it begins to affect

Ernst Wittenbrock

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblau, 6 August 1978)

ENVIRONMENT

Warning: this lake may be in danger of dying



akeside land is growing scarcer and the lakes themselves are crowded, while holidaymakers, day-trippers by the coachload and housing developers are invading the shoreline, a conference held in Seebruck, on the shores of Bavaria's largest lake, Chiemsee, has been

The quality of lake water was steadily deteriorating, and sanitary regulations, purification systems and even influx control seemed to make little difference. the meeting was told.

"Experience shows that even a virtual ban on leisure developments, and nature conservancy listing or beauty spot status are not much use in preventing further depredation on these attractive parts of the countryside." Munich social geographer Reinhard Paesler told an interdisciplinary conference on "Lakes in the landscape: significance, safeguards and redevelopment."

The conference, attended by specialists, local government officials and politicians interested in the environment saw what happens when development runs riot.

Seebruck, at the northern end of Chiemsee, lias a yacht harbour built some years ago without planning permission. Professor Haber told the meet-

Now there are several hundred boats at anchor, parking lots and promenades where once there was a reed bank where dozens of species of bird bred.

Chiemsee, Bavaria's largest lake, with an area of 80 square kilometres, or 30.88 square miles, is an alarming example of the increasing burden lakes are having to bear.

Its 39 harbours hold more than 3,000 yachts and motorboats, not to mention excursion steamers, Professor Haber's Institute of Landscape Ecology estimates. A further 1,600 boats are beached at

35 points along the shoreline and 1,700 arrive on trailers at weekends In good weather threre is one boat per

acre on the lake, as opposed to 0.72 on Lake Constance, and many bays are, awash with windsurfers.

Many craft serve as holiday homes: inevitable in view of the shortage of building land. Holidaymakers sleep and cook on board and put their garbage into the lake.

now Bayaria has introduced new shipping regulations, but the problem is to catch offenders in the act.

There are also 18 camping and caravan sites around the lake, and rivers that flow into it are full of industrial effluent from Tyrol and chemical fertiliser from

famous islands in the lake have modern sewage purification plant, and even this equipment is no longer enough.

drainage, with the result that 115,000 tons of phosphate a year flow into the lake - and 80,000 tons is the maximum Chiemsee can handle biologically

Eutrophy means rich in dissolved nutrients, such as phosphates, but often shallow and seasonally deficient in oxy-

sure death for Hora and launa.

Burgomaster Seebauer of Prien has long been upset by complaints from holidaymakers who mistake the lush brown algae for a carpet of excrement.

"The eutrophy of Chiemsee has reached such a state that developments which may prove irreversible are well under way." he warned the conference.

The estimated cost is DM125 million at today's prices, and the system is not expected to be completed much before

1980 They run the risk of heavier fines

Only three villages and the two

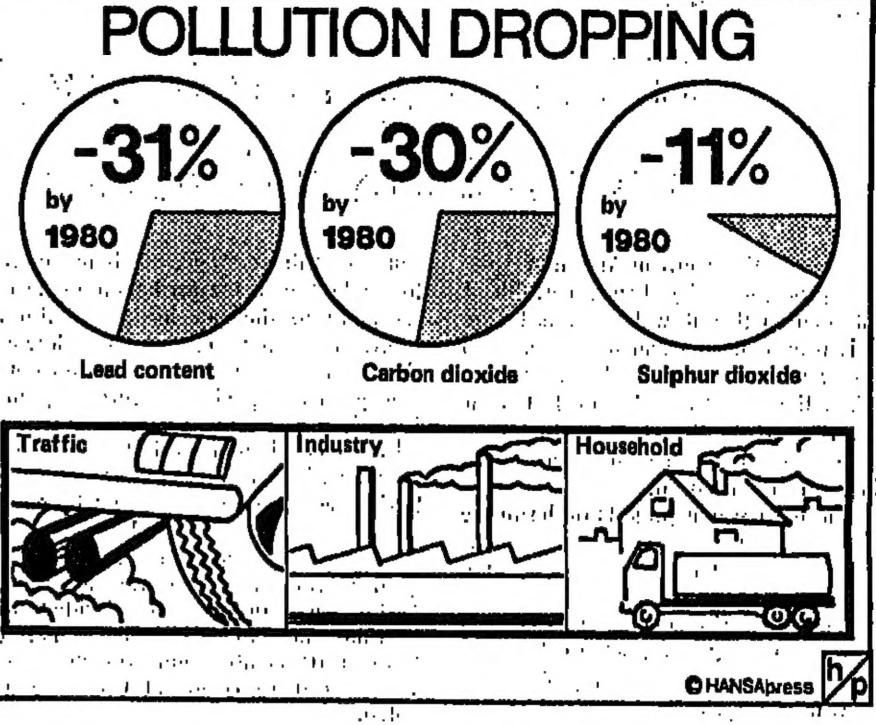
Other local authorities rely on sand

Zoologist Professor Otto Siebeck outlined the repercussions. Bavaria's largest and most popular lake, once the resort of kings, is ageing rapidly and fast approaching a state of eutrophy.

Algae flourish near the surface of Chiemsee, but the lower reaches are deprived of oxygen, which means slow but

"Intensive care is needed to make good the damage man has done to the lake," says Professor Siebeck.

Local authorities have been told that an enormous and expensive sewage treatment circuit might yet avert the : C zones. lake's biological demise, but many drains will need laying on the lake bed in order not to despoil the shoreline,



Overcrowding and ecological hazards seem to bear out speculation that tourism risks being its own downfall,

Fourteen per cent of tourist accomodation in Bavarian hotels and pensions is in towns and villages on the shores of lakes and Reinhard Paesler thinks he knows why:

"Lakes powerfully attract all social categories in equal measure and all the year round. They attract both naturelovers, who go for lakeside walks or drink coffee at lakeside cafes, and more active holidaymakers who prefer swimming, sailing and in winter ice skating."

A survey compiled for Tyrol by Inusbruel. University teaches similar conclusions.: Austria may claim that its mountain lakes are crystal-clear, but half the region's 53 resort lakes are eutrophic and replete with the germs of about 30 infectious diseases.

Yet Tyrolean lakes are growing increasingly popular. This summer a previousunknown village on the shores of Achensee ranks third in popularity among the region's holiday resorts.

Drastic action and compromises will undoubtedly be needed. Reinhard Paesler advocates a solution similar to the Bavarian "Alpine Plan" with its A, B and

Around the larger lakes he sees zones with satisfactory facilities, zones intended primarily for hikers and naturelovers and zones reserved for plant and animal life.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 31 July 1978)

Karl Stankiewitz

temperatures at which glass melts and clogs the incinerator grates.

This is why the medical school's existing incinerator has yet to be approved by the local authority's safety department. More than once the fire brigade has been summoned because smoke and heat warning devices sounded the alarm although there was no real danger.

For reasons of both cost and efficienoy chemical and physical sterilisation were ruled out, as was incineration. The' Hanover steriliser will rely on saturated steam at 134°C and 3.2 bars above atmospheric pressure.

Several other hospitals in the area plan to install steam sterilisers and hospitals in other parts of Germany are emphasises, that the cost of anti-polluconsidering using the process, which tion regulations has not paralysed induscosts only half as much as incineration. [17] as forecast; so more could clearly be

Less pollution says Bonn

he Bonn Interior Ministry's press release on the pollution White Paper sounded a note of defiance combined with pride.

"To get results on the public's behalf you must aim at and reach realistic targets," it said.

"The programmes put forward by Green Lists and ecological pressure groups are full of generalisations but make no specific recommendations.

"They convey the impression of an alterretise that does not really early. This is not serious policy on the environment, whereas the federal government pursues environmental policies of moderation and consistency.

Moderation and consistency are certainly the hallmarks of this first major review of the war on noise and atmospheric pollution.

The White Paper testifies to moderation inasmuch as the figures hardly warrant jubilation, and to consistency inasfar as only the hope that the latest regulations will have some effect over the next few years can possibly justify the tone of subdued satisfaction.

The Bonn government's environment measures have only achieved measurable; results in four sectors:

- Dust levels are down, from one million tons in 1970 to 560,000 tons in 1975, - Lead pollution has also been re-

duced since the 1976 regulations on lead in motor fuel. - The noise levels of aircraft landing and taking off and of construction ma-

chinery are down perceptibly. - Water in rivers and inland waterways is a little cleaner now that 62 per cent of the population use drains that are attached to sewage purification

plants (as against 35 per cent in 1969). Other improvements that have occurred are laudably admitted in the White Paper to have two causes.

One is that the output of toxins has remained constant because of the recession, the other that toxins are more evenly distributed; less in built-up areas. more in previously unpolluted areas.

But noise is increasing and is the most pressing problem. The report also

(Die Zeit, 28 July 1978)

The Monopolies Commission has proposed that companies be required publish more information about their activities, which would mean that people would in future know more about the ties between the banks and industrial and commercial companies.

Companies would be required to say in their annual reports which banks had: shares of five per cent and more, to specify how many proxy votes the banks. held, and to give details of how the banks used their mandates on company

supervisory boards. The Monopolies Commission presented this second set of proposals to Bonn Minister of Economic Affairs Graf Lambsdorff in Bonn recently. The function of the commission, whose members are independent specialists, is to supervise the application of the Monopolies Act (particularly over mergers). Where necessary it makes proposals for improv-

ing the law. In its first set of proposals two years ago the Monopolies Commission suggested that in future banks should only be allowed to hold a maximum of five per cent of total capital. The commission has now repeated this proposal, which neither the government nor par-

liament have taken up." The proposals that companies be required to give more information are:

The commission, chaired by Ernst-Josehim Mestmacker, analysed percentage shares, proxy voting rights and supervisory board mandates held by banks in the hundred largest German compacompanies:

nies. According to it, "the number of shares held by the ten main credit institutes and in particular by the big banks

This influence is increased by the banks' right to vote by proxy. In four of the ten biggest companies the banks had proxy voting rights for over 25 per cent of the total capital. The banks also had representatives on more than 75 supervi-

sory boards. In the case of the banks proxy voting rights, the commission says "there are conflicts of interest arising from the clash between the right to vote and the fulfilment of the banks' normal func-

The Monopolies Commission has no immediate proposal for solving this fun-damental problem, but believes that "the publicising of these conflicts of interest" is necessary and should take the form of more information in annual reports.

As for mergers, the report says concentration in German industry has increased, particularly in industrial groups with high turnovers. The strongest tendencies gowards concentration were inthe steel and light metal, the electrotechnic and clothing and the paper and paper mache industries.

The commission says companies in

which the government has a large stake such as Veba and the RWE, were particularly active in mergers.

The report devotes a section to the 100 leading German companies, who have all shown growth. Within the industrial super league, the companies near the top of the tuble have groun more rapidly.

Companies from the top 100 were in volved as buyers in 436 mergers, our half of all the mergers reported to the Federal Cartel Office.

The companies bought were mainly small and medium-sized. Many of the mergers did not need investigation le cause the turnover of one was less than DM50 million. The Monopolies Conmission repeats its proposal that the "small firms clause" should be dropped, so that mergers of this kind can be ex-

This point is not in the Ministry of Economic Affairs' draft proposals, which only envisage a narrower definition

The Monopolies Commisson devotes section in its report to the concentration of the press, and complains that it was unable to get a clear picture because of lack of cooperation from large sections of the industry. It suggests that it should

be given a right to this information.

On the new photo-setting, technology, the commission says that its introduction "will no more mean an increase the present trend towards concentration than it will lead to a reduction of plural. ism in the press," Heinz Murmann (Kölner Stadt Anzeiger, 2 August 1978)

anover Medical School is shortly to L inaugurate a pressurised steam steriliser costing nearly DM500,000 to replace the incinerators hospitals still use to dispose of germ-ridden garbage. Black billows of smoke from incinera-

all over the country, so keen interest is being shown in the Hanover prototype. Sterilised garbage can be collected by the local authority, whereas untreated hospital refuse has to be incinerated separately by the hospital to reduce the risk of epidemies.

tor chimneys are a problem for hospitals

The medical school's incinerator was originally designed for waste paper, laboretory animal droppings, dissected ahimals, germ-ridden waste and at most live per cent plastic.

But disposable plastic waste has in-creased enormously, now accounting for half the waste incinerated, and even more at peak periods. And when plastic

Hospital to get rid of

burns there can be no mistaking the acrid black smoke.

syringes, plaster casts, bottles, needles, bandages and laboratory material is usually partly made of PVC. When PVC is incinerated chlorine,

Infected waste such as disposable

heavy, greenish-yellow gas that can be extremely dangerous, is released and is disposed of very slowly under natural Another synthetic material frequently found in hospital garbage is polystyrene,

which only burns at extremely high

Klaus Gerber (Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 July 1978)

RESEARCH

Helios keeps up the watch on spot news from space

Telios, the German-American solar I probe, has relayed such a wealth of information that it will be years before it is fully evaluated and its relevance to a new scientific view of the sun assessed. Hellos A was isunched on 10 December 1974, Helios B on 15 January 1976. both from Cape Canaveral. Both are still in elliptical solar orbit.

The len research projects on board are mostly still functioning well, and scientists are hopeful that data will continue to be relayed.

When the twin satellites were launchied there was little solar activity, but sunspots are now nearing their peak in the i i-year solar cycle.

A follow-up satellite was originally intended to investigate this phase of maximum activity.

At a showing of research results so far, scientists at Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the main Helios contractors, admitted that some of the more surprising data had come more by coincidence than design.

One was that launching of Helios B was delayed by technical hitches, with the result that the second satellite was put into orbit relatively close to the first. This has made nossible a most inte-

resting comparison of readings, especially near the sun. Scientists will not be surprised if a number of experiments, and maybe even

But they will no longer attribute failure about to overheating at the perihelion, or nearest point to the sun in the satellite's orbit. They now expect breakdowns, should they occur, to result from cold damage at the aphelion, or furthest point

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<u>getious</u>

field. Fritz Neubauer of Brunswick Univer-

sity noted a spin-off from the use of För-

ster magnetometers on board. Helios to

measure field strength and the direction

of low-frequency magnetic fields in in-

The same device, he says, is to be

used on board the Galileo Jupiter probe

due at the end of the decade. A similar

device is also used in applied geophysics

Two experiments from the Max

Planck Nuclear Physics Institute, Hei-

delberg, have begun to shed light on the

density and composition of cosmic dust.

This entails the use of a zodiacal light

photometer and a micrometeorite analy-

ser. Eberhard Grün has reported from

Heidelberg on the chemical composition

of micrometeorites that evaporate on a

Helios's 10 square metres or so of

outer skin are bombarded daily by some

10,000 particles of this kind. Micromete-

gold-plated tungsten sensor.

to prospect for geothermic strata.

in the

structure" of solar

plasma. They reck-

on they are close to

a hitherto unknown

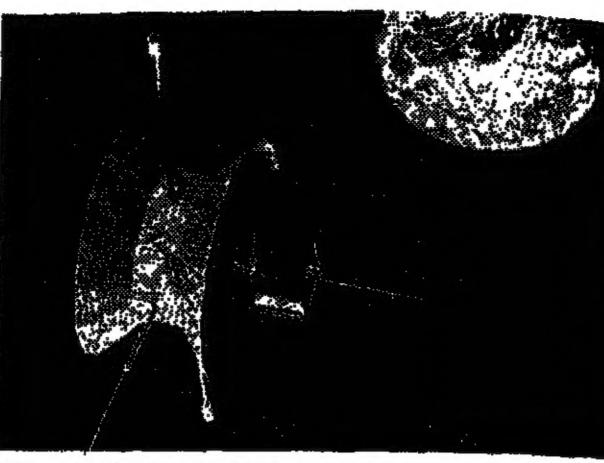
terplanetary space.

Data relayed from the Helios satellites to the DFVLR aerospace research institute's space control centre in Oberpfaffenhofen, near Munich, have proved most satisfactory in both quantity and quality. So: the Bonn Research and Technology Ministry has decided to continue subsidising the programme. A team of 10 scientists and 10 technicians are assigned to Helios at Oberpfassen-

A further two dozen of each are working on Helios experiments at university research departments around the country. Data relayed from the satellites to the space control centre can be printed out immediately. Two to three months laterit is available in evaluated form.

Information from the two Helios missions is unlikely to benefit the ordinary citizen directly, although solar wind may affect terrestrial weather, leading indirectly to improved long-range weather forecasting.

But Rainer Schwenn and Helmut Rosenbauer of the Max Planck Extra-Terrestrial Physics Institute in Garching, near Munich, and the Max Planck Aeronomics Institute, Lindau, feel that the the relay system malfunction abortly. increasing frequency of sunspots brings



Helios, the German-American space probe, is still sending backi solar wind and the flood of data from its space watching station.

(Photo: AEG-Telefunka) but do not damage the solar cells of at

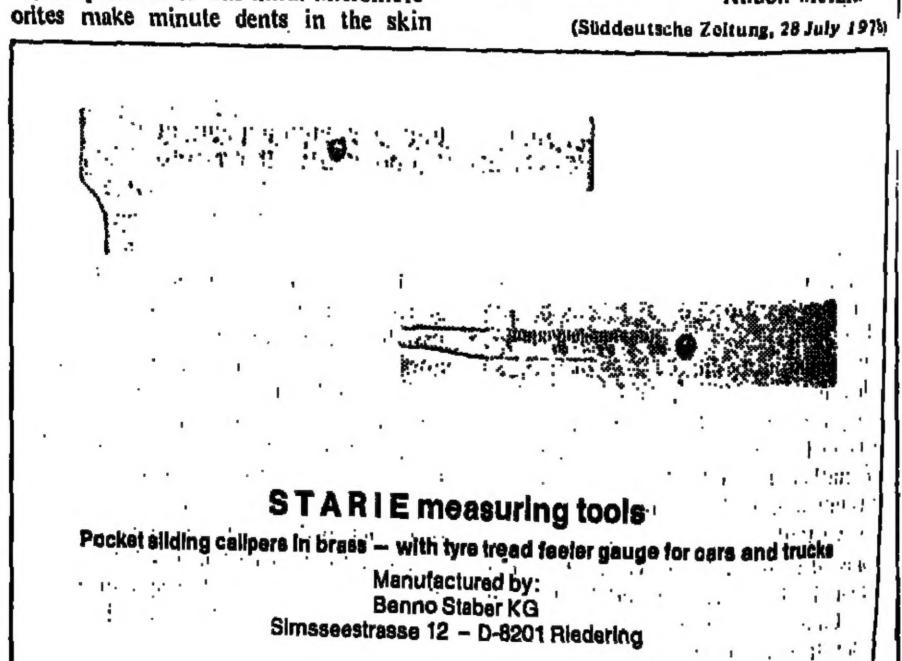
measuring equipment. Interplanetary dust, which evaporates from comets, is low in density, (say one gram per cubic centimetre). In structure it resembles snowflakes.

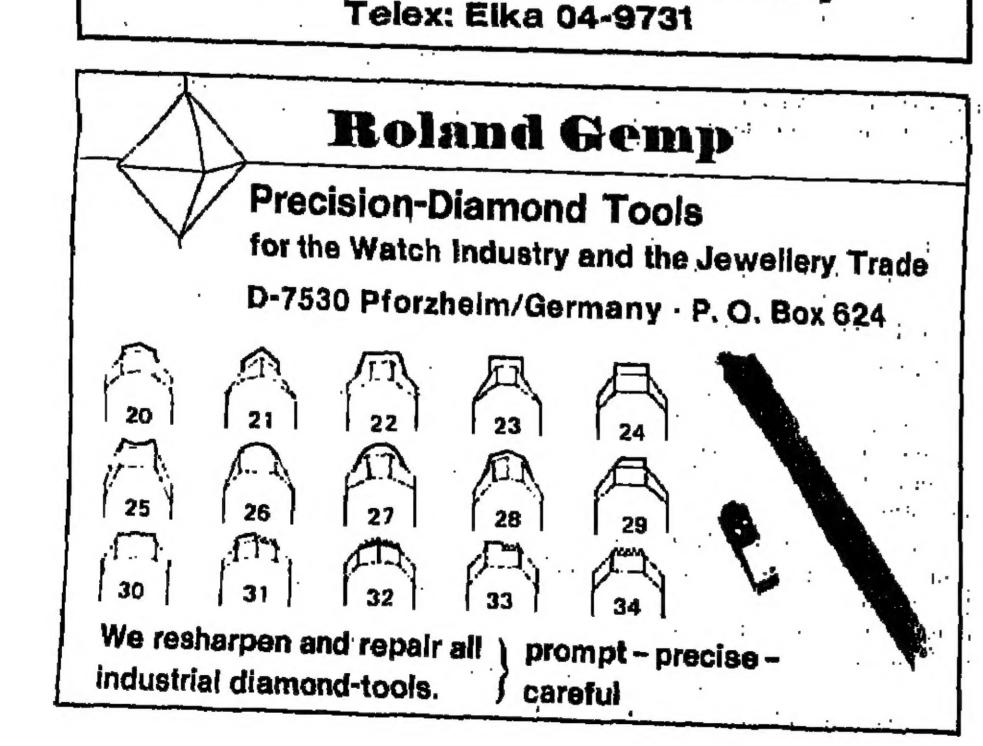
versely affect the satellite's sensitive

Greater concentrations of cosmic dual are responsible for the phenomenon known as zodiacal light, a diffuse pyramid-shaped glow seen in medium latitudes in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn, in spring and au-

It can be seen all the year round new the equator and is caused by polarised sunlight diffused in part by free electrons and partly reflected by solid dust

Three experiments in progress on Helios have also registered high-energy eruptions of radio waves and gamma ndiation from galactic space. Their sources have been precisely located by triangulation. Rudolf Metzle





Eika

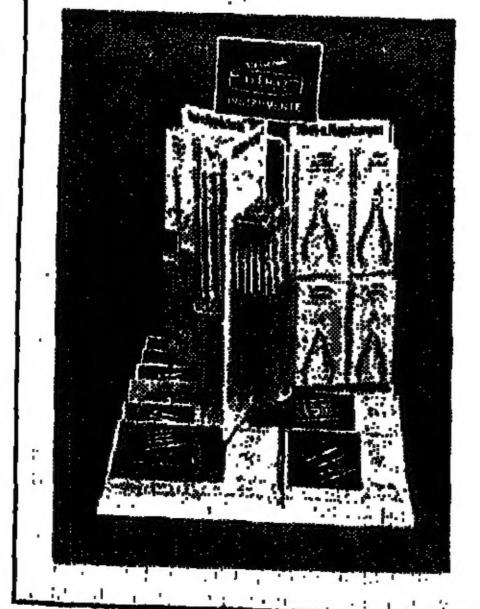
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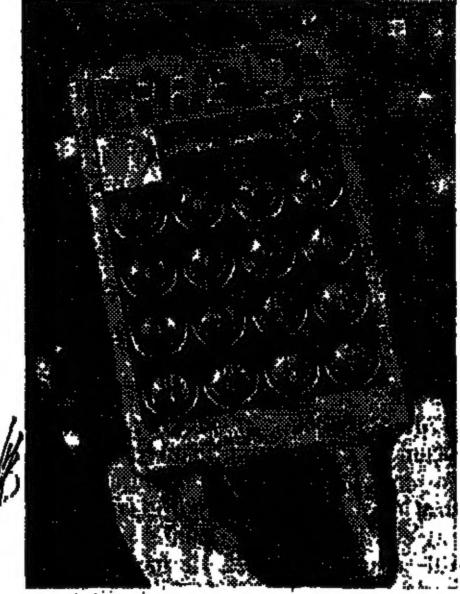
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MOTORING

Ali the automatic driver takes to the road



The All keyboard, similar in appearance to a calculator, is used to punch the destination code before starting a journey. The code, consisting of three letters and a number, is relayed to the compute for running instructions on the easiest way to get there.

hree construction workers are busy L digging holes in the autobahn, 189 in all, between Recklinghausen and Dortmund in the Ruhr as the start of a trial project to install an automatic pilot in every car.

line 2,50 metres long cut four centimetres deep into the asphalt. The workmen slot wire into the grooves, which form a 2.50-metre square,

The saw screeches as it marks out a

and refill them with asphalt. Then they move to the next site, between two and eight kilometres further. By October they will have laid the groundwork for Ali, a German acronym

standing for "motorists" directional and information system," along 'a roughly 100-km section of autobahn. The aim is to automate navigation, if

not motoring, and enable drivers to dispense with map-reading. The wiring in the road surface will also relay news of road conditions and traffic density.

The system requires place names to be replaced by code numbers, similar to post codes. The motorist is able to dial his destination on a dashboard terminal.

As the driver approaches the next junction, or autobahn slip-road, the dashboard device bleeps and an indicator flashes, instructing him to turn right, left or drive straight on.

Direction indication is kept up-to-theminute by computer evaluation of traffic reports, so the moto-

rist can be guided to his destination by the fastest and most Ali, the motorist's automatic pilot, also fog or black ice and warns drivers too to vehicles ahead. Blaupunkt, the car radio manufacturers, unveiled revolutionary system late in 1974. It consists of inducwiring in the road computer. Cars are

The dashboard indicator unit is easily readable, with arrows to small aerial under indicate left, right or straight ahead at the next junction. the rear bumper, the Additional information, in words or symbols, indicates speed dashboard terminal limits, fog or black ice or traffic lams ahead. (Photos: Blaupunkt) and a transceiver

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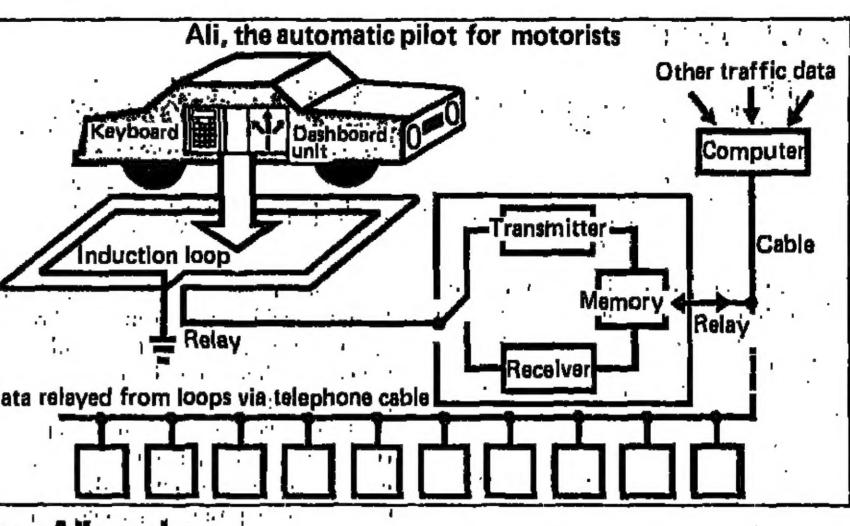
"The 100-km trial section will be rea-Blaupunkt research engineer Klaus Ot-

Next spring 400 motorists will have their cars fitted out with automatic pilot. equipment for a 12-month trial.

In Japan, a similar, although not quite so sophisticated, system has already gone a step further. Since mid-1977 a Comprehensive Automotive Traffic Control System has operated over a 30-square-ki-

The Japanese system is to be installed permanently in Tokyo next year, so Germany trails Japan in this sector of

: At present the Aachen engineering



How All works

Loops in the road surface relay to roadside receivers details of how many vehicles are using the road, their speed and destination. This information is fed to a computer, which works out where traffic lams are likely to occur, when and for how long. The computer maps out alternative routes which are fed to the loops and relayed to receivers in passing cars in fractions of a second. Indicators then flash on a dashboard device telling the driver to turn left or right or drive straight on at the next junction. Map reading is no longer necessary.

consultants are busy installing an Atlas-

Krupp computer to handle traffic fore-

In mid-1980 Bonn will decide whe-

ther to install the Ali automatic pilot sys-

tem throughout the 6,000-kilometre au-

Motorists who would like to use the

service would then need to spend about

There looks like being no shortage of

volunteer test drivers. The most Jaconic

application so far was from a Herten

motorist. "I drive the autobahn from

Hans-Peter Rosellen

(Well am Sonntag, 30 July 1978)

tobahn network at a cost of DM345m.

DM350 on equipment.

Friday to Sunday," he wrote.

casting and work out alternative routes

When a car drives over one of the loops, information is exchanged even if the vehicle is travelling at 300km/h (200mph). The car transmitter queries the road-surface transmitter and the road-surface transmitter relays the route information supplied by the computer.

The loop registers every vehicle that passes, relaying to the computer the number and category. The computer works out traffic density and estimates the time by which a jam may be expected at any point.

It automatically supplies every other vehicle going that way with an alternative route. Traffic is evenly spread around the roads, congestion, or at least the expected jam, never occurs.

"Once routes are suitably selected, the road network can be put to better use,' says Peter Brägas of Blaupunkt's research division. "Little-used alternative routes are allotted their share of the traf-

Ali so impressed Volkswagen that the company decided to join in the project in 1976. "We, too, had been wondering how to help the motorist of the future to make best use of the available road network," says Walter Zimdahl of the research division.

Blaupunkt and Volkswagen jointly received financial backing last year from the Bonn Research and Technology Ministry, which agreed to invest DM12m in the Ruhr autobahn experi-

Hoesch-Boesefeldt, consulting englneers in Aachen, are responsible for the loops and the computer. TUV Rhineland, the agency normally associated with two-year roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles, is supervising the whole

dy for use by the end of the year," says

lometre area of south-west Tokyo. The principle is much the same as for

automotive development.

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THE ARTS

Bayreuth's bold Dutchman: sailing close to the wind

There were fewer big names at the L opening of this year's Bayreuth festival, but the interest of the public was as great as ever.

The festival opened with a new version of Wagner's Flying Dutchman directed by Dresden director Harry Kupfer. The stage set desginer for this opera, Peter Sykora, and the conductor Dennis Russell Davies, to be Stuttgart's new general director of music, were also debutants at Bayreuth,

Tannhäuser, Parsifal and Patrice Chereau's version of the Ring complete the festival programme, Despite all the protests about new approaches to directing Wagner, all the lickets were sold out months ago. The new version of the Flying Dutchman was controversial and



Simon Estes, Bayreuth's Dutchman: "9 powerfully raw and guttural baritone," (Photo: Festspiele Bayrouth)

there was a loud battle between the boos and the bravos.

Wagner experts have long agreed that the central figure in the work is not the pale and terrifying ship's captain but Senta, his saviour. And the central focal point of the entire opera is then logicaly Senia's ballad. Harry Kupfer and Peter Sykora attempt to make this clear in their version.

Two year's after Chéreaux, Bayreuth regulars are again confronted with a version which leaves the path of the accustomed and the tolerable and goes off the rails. Kupfer's version, however, hurtles full speed on to a track leading nowhere - and there is no way of shunting him

The version of the opera played here is unusual. Kupfer and conductor Dennis Russell Davies use the original Dresden version which Wagner later rejected. This not only means the continouous form of the dramatic ballad and dictions therefore of the subtle correspondence between the central theme of the opera and the work as a whole. This is familiar enough from recent Bayreuth productions. This version also entails the abandonment of the redemption scene at the end and of the theme of redemption in the overture, and it also means the retransposition of the Senta ballad to A minor, which Wagner only chose originully because of Schröder-Devrient's deep voice.

Finally this means relouching! In the orchestra and a loss of refinement, but a gain of originality, brusqueness, Sturm und Drang.

Given this version, the logical thing to do would have been to drop the operatic overture altogether and reconstruct the short prelude as Wagner originally intended.

But this version does not follow the laws of logic. Harry Kupfer is not directing the rough and raw early work but the precise opposite: a psychodrama on post-Freudian level of consciousness and dominated by the influence of Ibsen. This is a great deal all at one. Far

In Kupfer's version, we see Senta in her spinning room during the overture. She is dreaming, her hair tossed by the storm. The first act, in which her father meets the Dutchman, occurs only in her imagination. The walls of the room are transformed into reefs and cliffs and in a state of dream-like cestasy Senta hovers over the raging water.

The dream-like nature of this scene absolves Kupfer from the need to be realistic - so no objections please to Captain Daland in rock coat and top hat (costumes by Reinhard Heinrich), to the Dutchman's ship looking like a pair of folded hands and the strange movements of the sea. In dreams anything can happen.

For Kupfer the dream opens the flood gates of symbolism: the Dutchman slips from the red opening of the ship's belly as if from the womb. After Wieland Wagner's version of the Dutchman tied to the sea and his mother we have Kupfer's version of Senta with a Jocasta complex.

In the second act Kupfer adopts a more realistic approach in places. The spinning room is real, as are Daland and Erik. The Dutchman is not. Daland brings a nameless and silent suitor into the house who stands by as a third man while Senta sings a duet with her imaginary Dutchman.

The end we expect comes to pass: Senta's madness becomes more and more extreme, she embraces the image of the Dutchman, in act three we see choruses and dances of chalkwhite girls

It is as if she is haunted by the memory of a past she has spent in a psychiatric clinic. Finally, she jumps out of the window, Per-

haps she is redeemed as she lies dead, people of the little Dutchman certainly. is not. The contra-Kupfer's version are obvious. The mystery of redemption which is the basis of the six following variations, from Tannhauser to Parsifal, 'is reduced to a' mere clinical and psychiatric case study. Kupfer's direction goes against the text. There is not a single passage to justify his con-



cept of reality and Scene from The Sleeping Beauty choreographed by John imagination on two Neumeier for the Hamburg ballet festival. (Photo: Fritz Peyer)

levels. The insights of the director are given precedence over the striving for rivetting, dramatic theatre and this is a serious criticism of Kupfer's version. The characters singing on the stage whom we could have found so different fail to move us. Instead we are presented with the appalling last hours of a luna-

Even unsuccessful versions can have their merits. The false paths on to which Kupfer has strayed are instructive; they are not mere jokes, mere striving for effect, they are motives, ideas and grounds from Wagner's opera which have been thoroughly and obstinately worked out.

The fact that they do not do justice to the original is another matter altogether. Bayreuth is a Wagner, workshop and must be able to afford bold failures. This failure could be more helpful for future versions than many a safe and version. Bayreuth's thoughtful Wagnerians probably enjoyed this version, the riddles it posed and those it solved.

It is far more difficult to find anything enjoyable about the musical side of this performance. The performance of the orchestra is dull, lacking in tension, insignificant. We only notice Conductor Dennis Russell Davies by the irritating liabit, common among musicians, of playing loud passages fast and soft pass-

The orchestra has very little to offer and is not well balanced. The woodwinds are virtually inaudible. In many respects this version obeys familiar operatic conventions, but to conclude from this that the orchestra should be reduced to a mere accompanying function is not

The main parts are also sung by Bayreuth first-timers. Simon Estes does not sing the Dutchman's part nobly but with a powerfully raw and guttural baritone which successfully avoids the usual extremes of heroic sentimentality and excessive bel canto.

Lisbeth Balslev's soprano Senta captures the restless, flickering madness but not the victorious illuminatory power of Wagner's music. Robert Schunk with his magnificent straightforward tenor is an excellent tenor, Francisco Araiza a not quite so excellent helmsman. Anny Schelm sings the part of Mary resolutely and Matti Salminen convinces as the powerful and domineering Daland.

However, none of the soloists can compete with the superb vocal range of Norbert Balatsch's chorus.

(Die Weit, 27 July 1978)

Neumeier's gift to Hamburg

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Il the main opera houses have their A annual ballet festivals, often no more than a resume of the works performed the previous season.

The Berlin and Düsseldorf festivals are pale and monotonous; in Stutten the young generation of choreographen is under too much pressure; the Munich festival lacks leadership, Hamburg is the only exception.

After Hamburg choreographer John Neumeier arrived from Frankfurt his rise was meteoric, not only because of his great creativity and his skilful, inventive way of winning over a public previously little interest in ballet. He has a dramaturgic concept which he is continually refining and questioning.

The fourth Hamburg ballet festival which ended recently was an illustration of Neumeier's mastery. Wide though his range is, there are nonetheless two main emphases: one is the classical ballet tradition and the other is the concentante and symphonic ballet which is open to associations.

Neumeier completed his choreography of Tchaikovsky's works with his version of The Sleeping Beauty at the festive His version of the Nuteracker in 191\ was unusual: he threw the dusty old story overboard and transformed it into a homage to Marius Petipa, the perfecter of the classical ballet.

In Swan Lake (1976) Neumeir combined the basic idea of unattainable love in the original with the fate of Ludwig II of Bayaria.

In his version of The Sleeping Beauty, he tried to get beneath the layers of pomp, bravura and acrobatics which have accumulated in the 90-year history of the performance of the work and get down to the basic idea. He also attempted to transpose the fairy tale into the

Peter Appel, was director of the Cologne Institute of Ballet until two years ago, since then Neumeier's first maile de ballet and now director of the recenty founded ballet school of the Hambur State Opera; played a key part in this performance: Thoroughly familiar will the history of the performance of this work, Appel cut out all the superfluors elements in Petipa's original choreographic concept of 1890 and restored the original artistic principle. Neumeier then

brought the whole thing up to dalti. The ballet does not begin in a castle but in a wood being blasted by a storm. Here a young man in blue leans, the Prince Desire of past performances, has a vision of a girl, Aurora, into whose world he is transported in a dream threatened by the power of the wicked fairy, protected by the forces of goods;

At the end, he dances right out of this fairy world; sinks exhausted and disillusioned to the ground and sees a real life girl sitting on a bench, He turn his attentions to her. Soud shill

Much has been changed. The Sleeping Beauty is not put to sleep for a hundred

PEOPLE !

Werner Finck: laughing in the dark

Referring to the Nazi ban on his Berlin cabaret, Die Katakombe, Werner Finck, the film, television and radio performer who died recently in Munich at the age of 76, said: "Yesterday we were closed, today we are open. If we are too oper today, we will closed tomorrow." Fink the "wandering storyteller from Görlitz." took over the Berlin cabaret in 1929 and was so outspoken in his satirical criticism of the Third Reich that he was sent to a concentration camp in 1935. He later wrote humorous books and his memoirs. entitled Alter Narr, was nun? (Old fool what now?

DIE WELT

In December 1938 the staff of the Ber-Lliner : Tageblatt, in a mood of folly,: asked prominent contemporaries if the Germans had a sense of humour. The answers were long-winded and evasive mostly empty and true to the party phi-

The reply Werner Finck gave was a redeeming masterpiece of tongue-in cheek humour in the manner of Till Eulenspiegel. He wrote: "Humour? Yes, oh yes, of course we have! Or when you say we, do you mean your esteemed newspaper with its 'estimated' readership of 90,000. In that case, I would answer with an emphatic yes. The question alone proves it

"Or do you mean us when you say we. In that case, I can also answer in the affirmative. We have humour when we are among ourselves. But only when we are among ourselves. That leaves the question of whether we have got a sense of humour about ourselves. Here, too, the answer is yes. Only those who are above things can have a sense of humour about them. I will elaborate later about what is meant by this." .

Every sentence was open flouting of the regime. Every word was so bold that. the reader, must have had a shudder of disquiet as he laughed about it. Finck had already been in a concentration

Unfortunately, Goebbels understood Finck's humour all too well. He put another ban on Finck and replied testily to his article with an editorial in the Völkischer Beobachter.

This was typical of Finck." He kept and expressed his sly sense of humour when to do so was literally to risk one's life. His best time was, paradoxically, his worst time: humour as a form of resistance. He was often caught and had to pay the price. But he survived. It was a relief to hear the lokes of the German. Wilhelm Tell with his sly laugh.

Finck was a master of the 'camou-' flaged speech: In the days when cabaret was a highly dangerous way of making a living, Finck made it into a active political weapon: "He walked the tightrope" ulone, literally risking his neck. He was a character and a master of words and deserves a monument to his memory in Munich, Werner Finck was unique.

He always seemed so innocent, harmless and disarmingly naive. He continually seemed to lose track of his thoughts, but this was deliberate. What he wanted to say, he said indirectly. He hid his best punchlines modestly. One had to think along and work things out for oneself to follow the man with infinite humour.

"Finck, born in Görlitz, did a great deal of acting but always remained himself. The smiling artistry of his puns and word-plays is recorded in his books. He travelled around like a cheerful preacher.

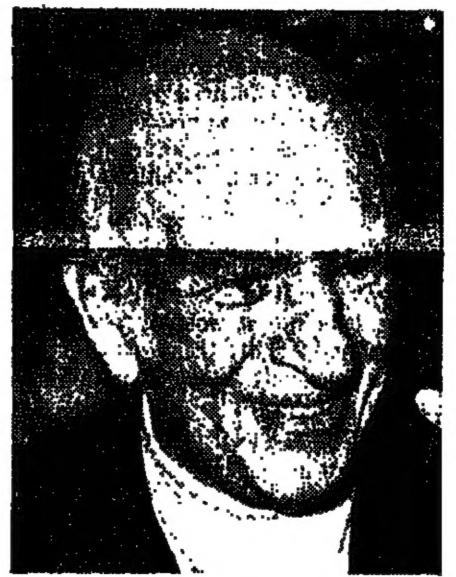
It was a delight to hear him recounting autobiographical incidents so effortlessly and humorously, yet his hesitant words somehow captured all the danger, the bitterness and the dubiousness of the tough times in which he lived.

He always winced when people called him a comedian. This was something he hated. Nor was he a humorist. He was too subtle a satirist, too committed to be just that.

He always took his jokes in dead earnest; they were the only things he could take seriously. He was a philosoher, a rare modern apostle of the Greek Democrites.

He cannot be replaced.

Friedrich Luft



Werner Finck: comedian whose lokes were the only things he took seriously.

(Photos:Sven Simon)

Günther Rennert leaves opera memories of brilliance

he director Günther Rennert died recently in Salzburg at the age of 67, having just seen his new version of Der Rosenkavalier performed at the opening of this year's festival.

Der Rosenkavalier had been greeted with rapturous enthusiasm by the perceptive Salzburg public in an atmosphere reminiscent of the golden days of Empress Maria Theresa.Rennert was much admired and respected by audiences and the singers who performed in his productions.

He had played a part right up to the last moment. No-one realised that his severe asthma complaint, which "had plagued him all his life, would now exaut its tribute: an' embolism of the lungs.

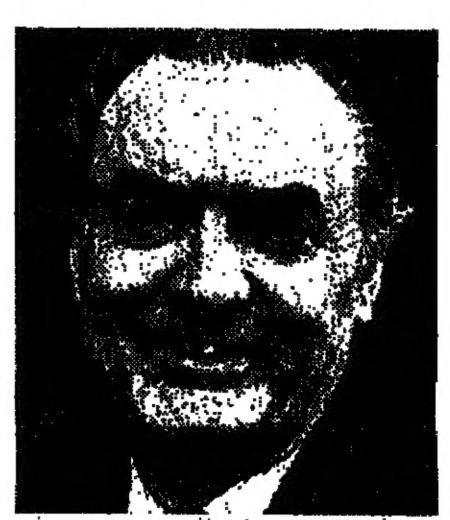
Gunther Rennert was one of a trio of directors who, in the 1950s and 1960s, made German opera into what it is today: living musical theatre. The other two were Wieland Wagner and Walter

This living musical theatre has of course nothing to do with the extravagant fantasies of the young generation of opera directors. For Rennert, the work was the centre of all his efforts. He considered the job of the director to be to do justice to it, no more and no less.

There was only one exception in Rennert's case: his adaptations and productions of Rossini's operas, which he revived for the German stage. He allowed the actors to play according to mood, often swaying from the original. Theatre became a humorous end in itself in these productions.

Stylistically, Rebbert came in between Walter Pelsenstein, at one time his teacher, and Wieland Wagner, oscillating between realism in which every detail had to be absolutely correct and abstraction pregnant with ideas. Rennert knew that opera could not be

realistic - and yet it could not dispense with realism altogether. Rennert was a master of mixing the realistic and the abstract - indeed he had no rival. His Salzburg version of Cosi Fan Tutte was for many years the finest work in this festival, the perfection of the director's art. His direction was unobstrusive yet it brought out the perfection of Mozart's



Günther Rennert: one of a trio who made German opera into living musical

The other emphasis in Rennert's career was the modern opera. Here he worked tirelessly and persistently and often achieved his ends long after others had given up the struggle. He was the inspiration behind more local and world premieres than it would be possible to

Rennert will be remembered as a director, though he was also theatre director of the Hamburg State Opera from 1946 to 1957 and of the Munich Opera from 1967 to 1976. His qualifications for these posts were impressive: he had a doctorate in law and was the son of the director of an Essen steelworks. Rennert ran these opera houses not as a manager but as a sensitive artist and a benevolent father to his ensemble

As the opera became more and more international, this attitude became in creasingly problematic. What in the 1950s had been considered the special characteristic of the Hamburg Opera seemed provincial 20 years later.

Rennert ignored the signs of the times and relied too heavily on the repetition of past successes. His more ambitious performances did not seem to come off as often as before.

His production of Der Rosenkavalier at this year's Salzburg festival was a reminder of the brilliant successes of Reinhard Beutli : | (Die Welt, 1 August 1978)

. Continued from page 10.

years by a prick of the spinning wheel but by the thorns of a rose the wicked fairy, disguised as a suitor, gives her. Chamberlain Catalabutte is transformed into a dance master, symbol of the tension between the spirit of the 19th century and that of today. The plausible rendering of the extremely difficult switches in time and of the charge from dream to reality is a masterly achieve-

As always, Neumeier introduces, as wealth of stimulating historical, psychological and philosophical associations. Yet everything remains clear and comprehensible. He tells the tale of love overcoming the powers of evil without a trace of banqlity — as a parable which we have to live up to today,

The subtle transitions from classical to modern styles of ballet are remarkable. They are not introduced for their own sake, they always have a precise dramaturgic function. The inclusion of the usual divertissements in the main: narrative structure is equally impressive.

from the combination of choreography and the stage sets, designed by Jürgen Rose. Rose developed these to harmonise perfectly with Neumeier's choreographic concept. The scenes vary from dark thorn thickets to wide open spaces.

The overall optical impression results

This Hamburg version of the Sleeping Beauty is spectacular in its bold simplicity, even though on occasions musicall stimuli to the choreography are missed Reinhard Schwarz conducting the Hamburg Orchestra does so with fitting me-

The ensemble and the soloists also play an important part in the success of the whole: Francois Klaus/Kevin Haigen as Desire, Lynn Charles/Marianne Kruuse as Aurora, Max Midinet as the wicked fairy, Colleen Scott as the good fairy and Kevin Haigen/Ivan Liska as the Blue Bord.

The naturalness of the entire ense-: mble plays a' niore important part than' virtuoso individual performances. On the whole, there was a significant improved ment in the quality of the dancing evi-

dent in the course of the festival in Mahler's Third and Fourth Symphonies, Midsummer Night's Dream and Schubert's Violin Quintet in C major, as well as in the Tchaikovsky ballet.

Natalia Makarova, who joined the American Ballet Theatre from the Leningrad Kirov Ballet in 1970, was one of the main attractions. She danced a main part in Neumeir's Nutcracker and in the second act of Swan Lake. She also danced with Patrick. Bissell in an exciting premiere of the elegy to the first, part of Tchaikovsky's third suite for orchestra.

Makarova is a classical ballerina par excellence, but her she demonstrated her versutility and her mastery of modern dance. She had to portray an introverted, woman in deep pain and longing for and at the same time rejecting the partnership of a solid and reliable man.

The Hamburg public responded warmly to Neumeier's efforts and those of his ensemble. Will theatre director Christoph won Dohnanyl do the same? to be but the total PHelmur Scheler we

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 July 1978)

Doctors call for a new deal for night shift workers

DIEMZEIT

erman doctors, psychologists and Social scientists are convinced that the theory that night and shift workers become accustomed to their routine is a myth, and that employers must act if the number of "work ailments" and early retirements because of illness is not to increase.

The philosopher Ortego y Gasset once remarked darkly that it did not look as if man would ever get used to what "grinds down his existence" - work, in which he is "painfully submerged". This is a discouraging reflection and applies with increased force to shift and nightwork.

Occupational scientists have concluded on the basis of numerous factory studies and laboratory experiments that workers do not get used to shift and night work. Even those doing night work for years only adapt by keeping to the patterns established during night work during leisure time.

It is hardly surprising that the belief that night workers adapt still persists. According to the World Health Organisation most night workers regard their stomach and indigestion problems as more or less normal. They postpone going to the doctor more than most other categories of workers.

They also want to prevent their day shift colleagues from having more to do because of their absence and so play down complaints. Only in the case of older workers on night work for a long time do absence through illness increase.

everal groups in North Rhine-

Westphalia have taken up the cause

of workers who man the check-out tills

The "Emancipation Working Party" in

Moers, North Rhine-Westphalia, recently

ment of Aldi and plus, the two main

The impetus for the campaign came

from Dr Theodor Peters's report,

financed by the Bonn Ministry of La-

bour, on the work of check-out women

for the Trade Supervisory Office of

from Friday to Saturday lunchtime,

week's sales takes place, cashiers have to

Westphalia in Bochum.

mechanical aid.

in supermarkets.

union.

The price paid for is a permanent struggle against the waking and sleeping rhythm. According to WHO, the working capacity of a night worker i similar to that of a day worker who has not slept the night before. Error analyses show that the number of mistakes greatest at about three in the morning when strength and muscular coordination reach their lowest level.

Eighty per cent of shift workers asked about their sleep after a shift said their light sleep was often interrupted; by the noise of children playing or traffic, something hard to avoid in this country. The percentage who reported consistently poor appetites was almost as high,

. The human organism can adapt, for example, to a new time zone after a plane journey. In the case of regular night work, for reasons not known, this sychronisation does not work or does not work adequately.

Munich occupational physiologist Dr Wolfgang Ehrenstein has the most convincing explanation. He suspects that the rhythms prescribed by the nervous system must be in balance with social behaviour to accompdate the shift of phases. But this essential behaviour modification is very difficult "because as a rule our leisure time needs are not phase-shifted".

So far the necessary conclusions have not been drawn from these realisations. Experts attribute this to the fact that night workers are required by their employers to perform just as well as day workers. It even seems that the amount of night work is increasing.

According to Professor Volker Volkholz of Berlin, the amount of shift work has increased by about 40 per cent in

the past though it has decreased in traditional shift work industries such as mining and the iron and the chemical industries. The increase is the result of demand in the food industry, tourism, public houses and hospitals. Experts expect that this trend will continue in the next ten years. and the state of t

Jörg Münstermann, Dortmund sociologist and director of The Research Group on Work and Health Ltd., believes it would be nonsensical to demand a general ban on shift work. He says if legislation limited shift work companies would be forced to introduce more overtime. The result would merely be that one form of stress would replace

Overtime regulations need to be tightened up as it is. The trade union leaders, by no means interested in encouraging debate among their members on such issues, carefully avoid the sub-

Any measure to reduce overtime would result in a drop of income for hundreds of thousands of families, and so the question is less a matter of making working conditions more humane than of financial considerations. This recalls the words of Freiburg sociologist Troschke, who said: "Health is not an end in itself."

There have been proposals on solvingthe problem. Munich occupational scientist Professor Heinz Schmidtke believes in the long run it would be better to shorten night shifts than to pay night shift supplements as compensation for additional stress.

Night shifts should be adapted to the

body's six-hour biological rhythms, rather than the present eight.

Jörg Münstermann has another proposal which be would complement Schmidtke's. "Certain things could be made illegal - such as piecework a night or doing two shifts or bouts of overtime following each other." If both these proposals were put into practice much of the damage done could be re-

In 1977, 5.7 per cent more workers suffered from occupational illnesses than in 1976. At present there are 47 recognised occupational illnesses. And if the fears of the Association of German, Psy chologists come true, the 48th will be "silent attrition as a result of stress during shift work."

The psychologists demand legislation on staff planning to ensure that the psychic health of the employees is taken

The Work Security Act, in force for three years, requires precisely this of the 6,000 company doctors in this country. They are required to play a part in the planning and design of places of work, a task full of pitfalls.

The first is that they often do not know the precise requirements for a place of work. Then there is the problem of the division of the company doctor's time,

Professor Hettinger of Wuppertal University has worked out that generally only a quarter of a company doctor's time is spent on examinations. The rest is devoted to problems of occupational medicine. One works councillor put it more succinctly: "The doctors ought to look at the company first and then the

It seems there is a great need for more occupational medicine. The number of "ground down existences" is not getting any smaller and the number of people retiring early on grounds of illness and the number of illnesses caused by shift work are increasing.

> . Peter Jennrich · . ,. (Die Zeit, 28 July 1978)

EDUCATION

helps foreign children

he Hamburg Education Authority is holding special pre-school classes for children from "socio-culturally deprived backgrounds" and the children of foreign workers. 11 11 1 1 1 T

The classes begin three or four months before the children start primary school, and the timetable contains "free and educational play, artistic and musical activity, accustoming the children to social forms and the creation of natural speaking situations."

Hildegard Rumtorf, who teaches one of the classes, explains what this means in practice: "I spend most of my time teaching the children the simplest expressions. The little Turks in particular do not speak a word of German when they start the classes."

Phrases and words such as yes, no,

'Independence' tops poll on education

poll by the Emnid Institute in Bic-A lefeld shows that 48 per cent of neople in West Germany believe the main aim of education is to make children independent and able to use their

Forty-six per cent of people said the most important aims were love of order and hard work. Only 12 per cent chose obedience and submission.

The institute says the answers clearly show that different age groups have different priorities. Among the 14 to 19year-olds, 79 per cent chose free will and independence and only 19 per cent love of order and hard work.

Almost the complete opposite was true for the 65 age bracket: 64 per cent opted for love of order and hard work and only 27 per cent for free will and independence.

According to the poll, different professional groups have different views on education. Workers (48 per cent), pensioners (70 per cent) and housewives (48 per cent) gave love of order and hard work priority, while white collar workers (50 per cent), civil servants (56 per cent), self-employed and farmers (49 per cent) and those studying (78 per cent) put independence and free will

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 July 1978)

Section 19 Comments of the Comment of the

please, thank you, fetch me this, give me that, come here, what's your name, look, show me, I would like and so on are constantly repeated and practised.

Hildegard Rumtorf does not speak Turkish: "How could I with my timetable?" she asks. So she has to resort to all kinds of illustrative methods to get her points across. She uses diagrams, plays families, gets the children to dress and undress dolls, takes them shopping or to the zoo.

In these situations she finds out if the children have understood what she has been trying to teach. A little Turkish boy called Erkan wanted to buy a binana. He knew his teacher was listening and his classmates waiting and wanted to say a complete sentence. Laughing and pointing to a salad, he said: "My name is banana."

On such occasions Hildegard Rumtorf realises only too vividly how well-her charges have understood the difference between "my name is Erkan" and "I would like a banana,"

In Erkan's group no one laughs about mistakes like this any more. But the problems which arise from different mentalities and approaches to bringing up children are far more difficult

Children brought up very religiously are appalled when German children casually unpack and cat their bread and sausage. Hilderard Rumtorf tells of a Turkish girl who would not take off her shoe after she had hurt her foot. And i sometimes happens that pupils dirty their pants because they are afraid to ask to be excused.

Erkan will start school on September 4. This year in Hamburg 4,780 Turks, 1,271 Jugoslavs, 1,163 Protuguese, 1,058 Greeks, 823 Italians, 629 Spaniards and 2.812 children of other nationalities start their education.

Since the end of the 1950s Hamburg has faced the problem of integrating foreign children into the German school system. The children of foreign workers are required by law to attend school and never before have there been so many.

In Altona, for example, 50 to 70 per cent of all first year pupils are foreigners. The corresponding figures for some schools in Wilhelmsburg are 90 to 100 per cent.

Hans Joachim Schwenke, in charge of the foreign children department of the

Hamburg Education Authority, explains this development, which seems incompatible with the ban on recruiting foreign workers in 1973 and the decline in the economy.

"Many workers have brought their children over to Germany, since family allowances have only been given to children living in the country. And they make sure their children go to school more now, because the payment is conditional upon their children being registered at a school."

The fact that the number of foreign children at German primary schools is now so high is also an opportunity. With larger numbers of children of one nationality in a class, it is easier to teach

Hamburg is going to set up at least 29 classes of children from the same country. They will be taught by one German-speaking teacher and one teacher who speaks their mother tongue until they have reached the standard where they can be integrated in an ordinary German class.

The advantage of classes partly in the mother tongue is that the children do not drift too far from the school system in their own countries and find it easier to adapt if and when they return home. In this respect, Hamburg is following Baden-Württemberg, Bayaria and North Rhine-Westphalia.

Most foreign children will continue to be taught in normal classes or special preparatory classes. Erkan will be taught in a mixed class and will only have the possibility of taking extra German lessons to improve his knowledge. In the afternoons, like all foreign children, he will go to "mother tongue classes."

German teachers are not happy about the system, but agreements have been reached with the embassies of the countries concerned. The idea is that the children do not lose touch with the teaching system at home.

Erkan's teacher Hildegard Rumforf i now wondering whether she should learn Turkish: "Often I do not know which children need more attention. If ' knew Turkish, it would be a lot easier." She is as well prepared for these extreme teaching situations as her colleagues who have been teaching for years.

The Hamburg Education Authority wants to improve the situation and from next autumn will provide special courses for teachers of foreign children. The trouble is that only 40 teachers can take part. The rest will have to get down to "German as a foreign language", improve their knowledge of the socio-cultural backgrounds the children come from and make the best of textbooks and teaching aids. Gesine Froese

(Die Zeit, 28 July 1978)

Kindergarten vital say parents

NEED NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG

Tine out of ten West German parents believe their children ought to attend a kindergarten and two out of three mothers believe learning at primary school is easier as a result.

This is the result of a poll done by educationists at Constance University and published by the Bonn Ministry of Education.

The reasons why parents of children in this age group think so highly of the kindergarten are:

• Fifty-seven per cent of mothers say children become independent sooner through growing up with other children.

• Fifty-six per cent believe children can learn things at kindergarten they cannot learn at home.

 Thirty-three per cent of mothers reckon that children's imaginations can develop more fully under expert tuition at kindergarten.

Parents awarded minus points to some aspects of education. One in ten mothers (11 per cent) thought kindergarten teachers brought their children up too

Many parents would be glad to help at the kindergarten: 82 per cent of mothers and 56 per cent of fathers said they would be prepared to spend more than an hour a week

The distance between home and Findergarten is an important factor in attendance. If the distance on foot is only 500 metres, 85 per cent of the children attend. If the kindergarten is more than three kilometres away, the figure is only 47 per cent. Hans Josef Joest

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 27 July 1978)

Homes silent over sex

nly 25 per cent of young people learn about sex from their parents. according to a poll among 120,000 readers conducted by the teenage magazine Bravo.

Thirty two per cent learn from literature on the subject, 23 per cent at school and 14 per cent learn from their friends.

(Die Welt, 20 July (978)

of check-outworkers

held an information campaign on behalf of the check-out workers. The group consists of refresentatives of the Young supermarket. Another cashier, delighted Socialists, the Free Democrats, and the at the solidarity so many people has trade, banks and insurances trade shown, immediately signed a demandthat so-called "packing check-outs" Five hundred and ten people signed a should be abolished as the first step petition against the conditions in which towards improving of working condicheck-out workers, usually women,

demanded that they be improved. The Jutta Hanke, one of the initiators of petition was sent to the local managethe information campaign, told Frankfurter Rundschau: "These reports are not supermarkets. Up to now, only Aldi has just there to gather dust or be published. replied in a vague and non-committal letter. medical journals. They must also be used to make the public aware of the

dangers to health at these check-outs. "As working conditions at these packing check-outs are the most unfavourable, we have decided that the first step is to get rid of theni,"

Packing check-outs are those at which The report days that in the rush hours the cashier has to take the goods out of when often up to 50 per cent of the the basket or shopping trolley herself, ring up the till and then put the goods into another trolley or basket.

add up and pack up to 500 kg of products within half-an-hour, without any There are about 150,000 cashiers in self-service shops and supermarkels. Peters's report concluded that as a rule One of the women at the information these check-outs do not correspond to find other jobs and 48 had to have their evening said her left arm still hurt when ergonomic and occupational medicine

The Berlin Land Office for Work Protection found 3,500 causes for complaint 1 700 shops in an investigation on 1975. There were draughts at 878 checkouts, 802 were inadequately covered, 689 were below the prescribed temperature of 21 degrees, and at 197 there were

double plugs or loose electric wires. There were 1,075 causes for complaints about the stools the cashiers sat on: 388 either did not have backrests or did not have adjustable backrests, 188 did not adjust for height, 389 did not have rounded edges and 100 did not

have enough knee-room. The few scientific analyses of stress on cashiers show that they suffer from general exhaustion, headaches, sleeplesness and pains in the small of the back. Lack of energy, pains and numbriess in the shoulders, neck and arms, elbows, hands and fingers on both sides are

other affects. A long term observation programme among 116 cashiers showed that 16 became incapable of working, 15 had to she thought of when she worked in a requirements.

to grip, weakening of muscles, pains in the neck, losses of sense of touch, loss of ability of grasp and hold objects and a drop in overall body temperature.

The physical strain on cashiers is the result, as anyone in a supermarket can see, of constantly having to turn from the goods to the till and back. They often have to do! this standing up for many hours, we the transfer of the property

The physical and nervous stress is the result of having to concentrate allothe time. The cashier has to know the prices of the goods or read the often will sinall stickers, press the right buttons take the customers' money and give the right change - all as quickly as poss

It is worth adding that the maximum monthly wage of a cashier is DM1,600 gross, and she can only earn this after

The trade, banks and insurance trade union has reacted positively to the Peters report and the Moers information campaign, urging cashiers in other towns to start similar campaigns, regardless of whether unions or other groups are the

The union chief executive has set up a working party of occupational scienlists, works councillors, cashiers and wage experts to work out measures for the abolition of packing check-outs and proposals for better wage agreements

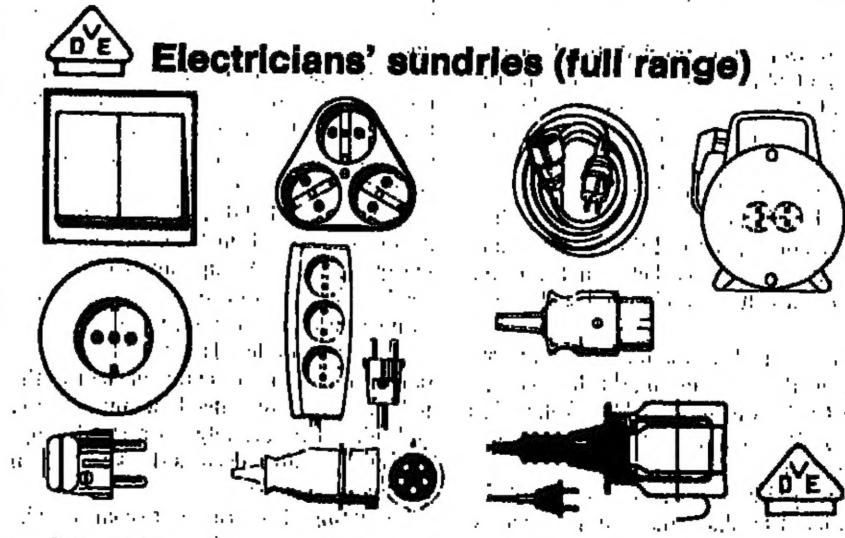
"Il ' and the Wolf 'Gunter Brilgmann' (Frankforter Rundschau, 24 July 1978)



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W THE LAW

Legal aid: does means test ordeal prevent justice?

A few years ago there was a television Adocumentary on the shortcomings of the West German health service provocatively entitled: "Because you are poor you will have to die earlier".

The film played a big part in making the public more sensitive on health issues, and there is no doubt that a number of improvements have been made in recent years.

Public opinion could well do with being sensitised in another area of everyday life no less important for the individual: the law.

Magazine wins 'sexism' suit

Hamburg court has dismissed the I suit filed by 10 women against Der Stern, the illustrated weekly magazine, for alleged sexism in its choice of cover nictures.

Ordering the woman to pay costs, judge Alfred Engelschall regretted that the law left him with no option but to dismiss the case.

No other decision could have been reached, he told actress Inge Meysel the only plaintiff to attend his summing-up - not even if the panel had consisted entirely of women.

"The "court supreclated the women's stand and admired their sense of commitment, he said. In 20 or 30 years' time legal action might well bring a decision in their favour.

Henri Nannen, editor-in-chief of Der Stern, was booed and catcalled as he kissed Frau Meysel's hand before the judge delivered his ruling.

The plaintiffs, who want the Hamburg magazine to stop prtraying women as mere sex objects, intend to appeal. They include Alice Schwarzer of the feminist monthly Emma, actress Erika Pluliar, novelist Luise Rinser and film director Margarete von Trotta.

The court held that it was up to lawmakers to judge when portrayal was permissible and when not. Were the court to issue a ruling, the defendant would have to know in future how far he might go.

But the issues at stake included nersonal viewpoints and taste. Views might differ without one side or the other being exclusively right or wrong.

The court also ruled that a handful of women were not entitled to file a suit on behalf of a majority of women in the Federal Republic; they could only suc the defendant for individual damages. None of the women had featured as cover girls, so there could be no quesnon of individual damages. They had not, of course, claimed this, or that there was any resemblance between the cover girls to which they objected and them-

The court also saw no reason for assuming that women might be deemed collectively insultable. The same was as a group.

A majority of women could not be considered to share the plaintiffs' views, which formed merely one aspect of a continuing debate on the roles of the (Der Tagesspiegel, 27 July 1978)

Frankfurt judge and critic of the legal system Theo Rasehorn sums the problem up as: "Because you are poor you will be dealt less justice.'

Policemen were asked a while ago whether all accused stood an equal chance. Eighty-three per cent replied that rich people as a rule fared better. Only 11 per cent disagreed.

If you have enough money you will get a fair deal in the end; if you lack the cash, there is no point in seeking redress through the courts. Why bother when you are bound to lose your case?

This is an argument frequently advanced in the context of the "little man" and the law. And without dramatising the results of opinion polls, there is a similarity with the health service, in that the only thing the ordinary man fears more than the law is the dentist.

"Certificates of proverty are issued Room 5," the doorman at the local authority office says. No matter how friendly he may look as he says these chilling words, the young woman who made the inquiry predictably turns on her heel and bolts.

She is no state to hear his advice that she will need her identity card, statement of income and proof of expenditure on rent, gas and electricity, water and other recurring items.

She is, as it happens, a 34-year-old divorcee with two children who is having trouble with her landlord. Her former husband is not paying maintenance regularly and she is in arrears with her

She looks like being given notice and cannot afford a lawyer. She has heard that she may, under certain circumstances, qualify for legal aid, but will be humiliated by the red tape she has to go through to qualify.

The certificate of poverty is only the beginning of the paper chase. It is merely a document certifying that she has qualified for legal aid after a means test.

But the term "certificate of noverty" is a reproach to Gudrun our 34-year-old divorcee from Hanover.

And it strikes terror into the hearts of Germans in much the same way as "means test" strikes terror into the hearts of Britons who need to convince

fare, legal aid and a host of other things. It is not just that Gudrun feels selfconscious about disclosing her financial circumstances to some civil servant. The

officials that they are penniless before

qualifying for national assistance, wel-

cause lies deeper. The law is more inclined that other institutions, such as the educational system, to regard poverty as a purely economic problem.

The law caters for the less well-to-do rather than for the underprivileged. It does not acknowledge the existence of a poverty gap.

Last year 15.000 civil actions were handled by the county court in Hanover. Legal: aid was sought in only 372 cases but almost invariably granted.

Does this mean that only one in 40 qualified for legal aid? Hardly. It is more likely that many of the other 39 were unaware that they might qualify.

The law is not much assistance to the majority of people, who feel it is unapproachable and see the legal system as a cold, unfeeling machine and a labyrinth in which the non-lawyer is lost.

Most people would sooner have nothing to do with the courts. They do not associate the legal system with any idea of securing justice.

Gudrun, 34, need not have been discouraged by the doorman at the council offices. Legal aid would probably have been granted. She has little left over: at the end of the month and stands a fair chance of winning her case, as required by Para 114 of the civil procedure code, which governs legal aid.

But she has not abandoned hope. She: may feel she has been turned away at the council offices but she still reckons the court may be able to help.

She is right. For a consultation fee of DM10 she can take legal advice, but for this service too she must first qualify in

a manner she finds embarassing. On Tuesday afternoon she tries:again.

having been told to call at room 167 it the county court buildings. She has to " take her turn, sitting on a bench in the corridor alongside a dozen others.

Everyone knows why everyone else is here. They all have problems they can no longer settle without assistance from someone with legal knowledge. Room 167 is the legal advice bureau.

An hour later she is inside, facing the official on duty across a desk. He starts by asking whether she qualifies as for moderate means." He is happy to blunt its edge, but Gudrun is embarrassed by the question.

But once they have agreed that she does qualify, she is entitled to consult lawyer for DM10.

Low-income groups all over Lower Sa xony are entitled to consult a lawyer d their choice once screened by officials a 15 county courts,

Court officials or other civil servants are not entitled to give legal advice. Only Hamburg has legal advice centres that provide this service.

In Lower Saxony the Law Association has bridged the gap, sending a duty lawyer to the county courts twice a week He is paid by the hour, with the Justice Ministry in Hanover footing to bill.

Gudrun's case presents no initial problems. The lawyer writes a letter to the landlord explaining her financial position. This may well dissuade the landlord from litigation.

If the landlord is still determined to take her to court, she will have to go to the council offices again. A "certificate of poverty" is a must if she is to stand any chance of justice.

Dieter Höbbel, a Hanover counts court judge, thinks the facilities provided in Lower Saxony are a success. But not everyone for whom they are provided know of their existence.

Problems such as those of Gudrun frequently occur, and most people who face them have no more money than she has and are just as reluctant to take the legel plunge.

There must be some way in which lawmakers can help. Access to the courts free of charge may be a distant prospect, but there can be little doubt that legal aid and advice procedures need improving.

Anatole France, who died in 1924, put it in a nutshell. "The law in its majestic equality," he wrote 54 years ago, "Forbids both rich and poor to sleep under the bridges, beg on the streets and steal bread." It still does. Reinhard Urschel

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 July 1978)

SPORT

No. 852 - 13 August 1978

Exit sign for German grand prix racers?

for months.

to put a foot wrong.

graduated to Formula 1.

for ATS of Bad Dürkheim.

racing are over," friends say.

pionship point this year.

He began as a sailor in the merchant

navy, went on to become a motor me-

chanic and rally driver and finally

But progress has been downhill since

the end of last year. He pulled out of

McLaren, a first-rate stable, and signed

He has been an also-ran ever since,

and his career seems in jeopardy. "Wo

cannot imagine what Jochen will do

when his big money days in grand prix

And he will certainly find it hard to

land a Formula 1 contract next season,

having scored not a single world cham-



otor racing's Formula I German LV grand prix at Hockenheim was a washout for local drivers: there was not one German in the first 10 past the chequered flag.

It looks very much as though no Germans will be competing in grand prix motor racing next season. The contracts of Jochen Mass with ATS and Hans-Joachim Stuck with Shadow expire at the end of this season and Rolf Stommelen's Arrow stable has been banned from racing.

All three drivers have managed to keep a toehold in Formula 1 for years by generous sponsorship. Stommelen cntered for his first Formula 1 grand prix in 1970, Mass in 1973 and Stuck in

Their best end-of-season rating was in 1977 when Jochen Mass was sixth driving a McLaren

Jochen Mass: Not a single championship

grand prix over the years, but since

Hockenheim has been virtually unem-

ployed because a London court has ruled

that Arrow may no longer compete in

The bench imposed the ban because

40 per cent of the Arrow is a carbon

copy of the Shadow, hardly surprising

since designer Tony Southgate brough

his plans with him from Shadow last

But Arrow, the judge ruled, are in

Stuck, 27, began his grand prix career

in Argentina in 1974, since when he has

entered 57 Formula 1 races. Last season

he failed to find a stable, but was signed

by Brabham at the last minute when

Carlos Pace of Brazil was killed in an air

But the contract was not renewed at

"The Germans may come cheaper as

top-flight drivers," says Britain's Max

Mosley, the former March boss, "but

youngsters like Derek Daly of Ireland

the end of 1977, so Stuck had to make.

to with Shadow, a second-rate marque.

from Cologne, is out of work.

patent. So Stommelen.

grand prix motor racing.

point this year.

(Photos: Schirner)

In training he has usually been at the Stommelen, 35, has notched up 45

tail end, and at Monte Carlo he did not even qualify. Last year he scored 25 points and came sixth in the end-of-sea-

son ratings driving for McLaren.

stand a better chance of landing a fresh Jochen Mass is in even more of a predicament. He has been under a cloud His championship hopes for this season have been dashed, and his current spell of poor form is disheartening for a man who until recently seemed 'unable

"Hermann the German" team-mate James Hunt called Mass, who was popufar personally but not highly rated as a

"It's very hard working with Jochen," McLaren manager Caldell said in 1976. "He can never attune himself to a car. We are always in the dark where he is concerned. He stands in his own way."

"Jochen spent too much time worrying abourt his yacht on the Cote d'Azur and too little worrying about his racing," says BMW's Jochen Neerpasch.

Signing for a German stable was the final blow for the erstwhile hope of Formula 1, ATS were an inexperienced team and there was no-one to lend him a hand.



Rolf Stommelen: court ban on his car. (Photo: dps

Mass had to shift for himself, but nothing much happened. His six years' experience in Formula 1 did not seem to be much benefit.

"Jochen has grown so idle that words fail me to describe how lazy he is," says first-rate German driver who was called on to test-drive for ATS in his

"I reckon Mass has given up," says Keke Rosberg of Finland, who left Jochen standing in an ATS at Brand's Hatch. "He no longer takes any trouble, simply disappearing as soon as practice is over. Either he no longer wants to drive or he no longer can."

Burkhard Nuppency

(Die Welt. I August 1978)

Polo players take a swing at 'elitist' reputation

Tunich Polo Club recently staged the first German open championships, held on successive weekends. Polo players are keen to gain a following among the sporting public.

Popularity is what they want. They never chose isolation, or so they say. They are fed up with their game being. dismissed as a sport for millionaires.

The polo players have three aims in mind. First, they would like to pull in the crowds. At the 1936 Olympies 53,000 spectators watched the polo tournament in Berlin

Second, they would like a fair deal the sporting press. Third, they want to part company with what has been dubbed the "Prince Philip syndrome."

Baron von Stain, who launched the Munich club in 1970, is most unhappy with polo's high society image, although his members undeniably include a number of aristocratic names.

"Call us gauchos if you must," says Ernst von Stain, "but never 'clitists'." Mind you, polo is an expensive hobby You need at least two ponies of your own to take part in a tournament.

Most ponies are imported from Argentina. Sixteen-and-a-half hands is an' average height, and they must be tough, good-humoured and in perfect condi-

A polo pony costs between DM5.000 and DM9,000 and about DM400 a month in upkeep. The Munich club's 40-odd ponies are looked after by half a dozen Argentinian stable lads and exercised daily to keep fit.

Members pay a further DM2,000 a

year towards club expenses, so polo is still a far cry from sport for the masses or the popularity of, say, soccer.

But must polo abandon hope of spectators merely because so few people can afford to play it themselves? Not if grand prix motor racing is any guide. A handful of drivers pull in enormous

In Argentina crowds of up to 40,000 watch major games at Palermo Stadium. In Germany, where horsemanship as such has proud traditions, much ground has yet to be made.

Polo is one of the oldest equestrian sports in the world and probably ranks



alongside ice hockey for speed and fury. The Persians, the best horsemen in the ancient world, are known to have played polo 2,700 years ago.

Other equestrian nations in the Near and Far East adopted the game. It gradually assumed the status of a philosophy or way of life.

Rulers judged the ability of their administrators by their prowess at polo. Chinese emperors entrusted good polo players with high office. The sport flourished for nearly 2,000 years.

British cavalry officers first saw polo in India in the mid-19th century. They were to be the first European polo players and the first British polo club was formed in-1859.

Polo was an Olympic sport from 1908 to 1936, gaining worldwide popularity and earning Argentina the reputation of leading polo country.

In the pampas small boys ride polo ponies like hussars. Their idol is Juan Carlos Hurriot, the world's most highlyrated player with a handicap of ten.

Argentina has 171 polo clubs, Germany seven. Clubs in the Federal Republic do not have the player quality to offset lack of numbers either.

It will be some time before they can even hope to rival the British let alone the Argentinians. Yet the Munich open championships had their fair share of thrills and spills

The polo field is about 270 metres long from goal to goal and 180 metres wide. The goal is 7.20 metres wide. Two teams of four compete for possession of a bamboo ball 10 centimetres in diame-

Polo ponies race at speeds of up to 60 kilometres an hour (37 1/2mph). Players are handicapped, with ratings from -2 to

Each game consists of four seven-anda-half minute chukkas. Teams change ends whenever a goal is scored. The players numbered 1 and 2 are the forwards, No. 2 usually being the captain. No. 3 is the *libero*, or sweeper, and No. 4 the back.

Munich has 13 players and fields; three teams. Their star is a South American pro by the name of Correa whose bodychecks are devastating.

He is nimbler and safer in ball confroi than his German team-mates Ernst von Stain, Baron Gross von Trockau and Manfred Braun, too.

As hosts, the Munich club were politeness itself. As competitors, they fought tooth and nail but were unable to win any of their trophies. Klara Kemper

(Münchner Merkur, 31 July 1978)

uring the Bonn Bundestag's summer recess the Judges' Association has levelled fresh and trenchant criticism at MPs for producing a deluge of legisla-

A commentary in the association's publication carries the accusation that too many additions to the statute book, often poorly worded, might eventually constitute a denial of justice.

More than 1,500 Acts and roughly 2,300 other legal instruments are currently in force. During the last Bundestag 516 new laws or amendments to existing legislation were approved.

The flood of legislation and administrative inflation go hand in hand, the judges say. Laws need administration true of Protestants or Roman Catholics and administrators rely on a steady supply of laws and decrees to keep them

occupied. Assuming this trend becomes selfperpetuating, lawmakers, are going to want to regulate more and more of everyday life, which runs counter to the

Stop flood of laws

tenet that the average citizen is a mature

adult not in need of regimentation. The judges say there are so many items of legislation on the statute book that the point of non-comprehension is frequently reached. Even legal experts have difficulty in finding their way

through the maze. Courts are overburdened, taking an unconscionable time to deal with cases. The constitution guarantees legal protection for all, but this presupposes swift proceedings, whereas cases can take so long as to be a denial of justice, the association says.

Poorly-framed legislation includes the Youth Aid Bill and the Restrictive Trade Practices Bill.

The one is full of empty phrases, " petitions and truisms, the other is likely, as it stands, to incorporate ideals salher than immediately applicable regulations.

courts with the role of ersatz lawmakers.

have spoken.

judges say

leaving courts to work out the details. The Bundestag is shunning responsi-

bility, the association says, burdening the Judges see hope, however. The Opposition Christian Democrats nave tabled a Bundestag motion calling for less legislation and a more readily comprehensible version of the body of the

The Bundestag home affairs commit tee, chaired by Social Democrat Axel Wernitz, has already held hearings at which judges and prosecuting counsel

The Justice Ministry has scrapped wordy Travel Agencies Bill and now instead a much briefer amendment to the civil code.

Siegfried Michel (Bremer Nachrichten; 19 July 1976)